

AMERICAN TOPICS

Trying to Put a Lid

on Boomtown Woes

Wyoming and Montana have new laws aimed at mitigating the effects of mining and drilling booms and the accompanying social and economic upheavals. Companies planning large projects in sparsely populated areas are required to help pay for sewer and water systems, extra fire and police protection, roads and clinics.

Exxon, which plans to begin building a huge gas-treatment plant in Wyoming this summer, will provide the first major test of how well the new laws work. The company has spent millions of dollars to ease the influx of 900 workers plus their families. The New York Times reports that people are joking that so far, however, Exxon has not provided an artist-in-residence. Chilton Williamson Jr., the national review magazine's book editor who works from his home in Kemmerer, Wyoming, says that even with the new law, it's going to be pretty hairy this summer.

"There will be a lot of drunkenness and fights in the bars," he said, "but that's just something we go through periodically."

Hiding America

Permanent Adieu

While 30 million foreigners come to the United States each year, fully 10 million people have left in the same period. The Population Reference Bureau Inc., a private, nonprofit research group based in Washington, said the number of people leaving has climbed from an average of 60,000 a year in the mid-1960s to 100,000 a year today. Roughly half of those are U.S. citizens, those numbers do not include artists, students and others coming to return.

The report did not say why more Americans were emigrating. It noted that the federal government stopped recording statistics on emigrants in 1957. Principal destinations are Mexico, West Germany, Canada, Britain and Japan, in that order.

U.S. Wants to Muzzle

Job Mouthpieces

"Mob lawyers," the gangster "mouthpieces" who peddled so many 1950s crime movies, are still around, and now they are on a tentative "hit list" President Ronald Reagan's commission on Organized Crime, The New York Times reports.

A staff study said a relatively small number of "renegade attorneys" launder money, orchestrate perjured testimony, the court officials, betray informant informers and even use crimes with their mobster clients. The study calls for speed-up use of electronic surveillance and undercover informants.

The study says that "the overwhelming majority of defense counsel, including those who represent notorious clients, adjust themselves in an ethical manner." But Albert J. Singer, a criminal defense attorney in Miami, said the report could arouse an "exaggerated response."

Notes About People

Former U.S. Representative John W. Jettette Jr., 38, Democrat of South Carolina, sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$20,000 on bribery charges arising from the FBI's Abscam investigation, is still free on appeal. His ex-wife Rita Jettette, 35, who posed partially nude for Playboy and starred in a film called "Zombie Island Massacre," is working as an actress in New York, spending her spare time working on committees at Dr. Norman Vincent Peale's Marble Collegiate Church and helping out at a shelter for the homeless.

Jane Wyman, who was divorced from Ronald Reagan in 1948, gets a bigger paycheck



Jane Wyman

than he does. The president's salary is \$200,000 a year. His former wife gets \$1.6 million a year for her role in television's "Falcon Crest," in which she plays the matriarch of a powerful wine-growing family in northern California.

Short Takes

For some parents of students at a Chicago high school, the morning "alarm clock" is a 6 A.M. robot-dial phone call: "Good morning. This is Dr. Walter Filditch, principal of Morgan Park High School, with a recorded wake-up call. Your child has been continually late in coming to school. I will continue to make this call until the problem is solved. Thank you for your cooperation." The early reveille for 10-o'clock scholars has been going on since September and is credited with cutting tardiness among the school's 2,250 students by more than 50 percent.

Phyllis Weldon, a Florida nurse, dubbed her 1980 Pontiac Sunbird a "voodoo beast" after it had been in 14 wrecks, one just after she bought it. She says she was not responsible for any of the accidents, and state records indicate that she is right. She turned the car over to a Fort Lauderdale bar and patrons can pound the "beast" to pieces with a sledgehammer for \$2 a whack. The proceeds will go to a children's shelter.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

Return of School Segregation Threatens Race Progress in South

By Roy Reed
New York Times Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Just as integration here has become respectable, the public schools are threatened with becoming racially segregated again.

The movement of whites to the suburbs, encouraged by shrewd real estate speculators and weak political leadership, has left the Little Rock school district with a 4-1 black majority in the elementary grades.

School enrollment is 70 percent black overall, even though a majority of the city's population is white, and school officials predict the public schools will be all black in a few years.

"In my view, public education in this community has reached a crisis stage," Federal District Judge Henry Woods wrote in April as he signed an order that he and school officials hoped would stop the return to segregation. His order, a result of a lawsuit by the Little Rock school district, would merge that district with two adjoining ones where many of the city's whites have settled in recent years. It is being appealed.

Segregation was the issue that made Little Rock a symbol of the school integration fight in the late 1950s. It involved federal judges in desegregation, the use of federal marshals and troops, white resistance, violence and news pictures of black children facing white mobs.

The city typified what was to occur in scores of communities around the American South, and eventually in the North, as the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision led to many changes. And today this city, like many others, has once again reached a critical point in America's attempt to deal with the problems of race.

One of the issues now is renewed segregation. The phenomenon is widespread in the South.

Steve Saitts, director of the Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based private research organization, attributes the trend partly to the growing urbanization of the South and the segregated housing patterns that go with it.

He also cites continuing racialization in the rural sections of the Deep South. Recent studies by his organization show that many rural



In the fall of 1957, seven of nine black students who integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, arrived at the school under the protection of national guardsmen.

areas with heavy black populations have virtually abandoned efforts to desegregate their schools. White students there are growing up in private schools, leaving the public schools virtually all black, and with diminishing tax revenue to support them.

Mr. Saitts points out that surveys show the public schools of every other region of the United States to be less integrated than those of the South.

He takes no comfort from that, though, because the schools of the Southern cities are daily becoming more like those of the urban North-east. Atlanta public schools, for example, are 90 percent black and face tougher problems every year in attracting the support of the affluent white community.

The Little Rock school board tried to come to grips with white flight in the late 1970s. It opened a "magnet school" with an enriched curriculum in a black neighborhood, and white parents eagerly put their children into it. It transferred large numbers of black students out of six virtually all-black elementary schools to keep those schools well integrated, and thus more acceptable to whites.

Everyone understood those were

stopgap measures. Eventual consolidation with the adjoining districts, converting all of Pulaski County into one district, seemed to Little Rock officials to be the only long-term answer.

Even though some had anticipated it, Judge Woods' order that Little Rock consolidate with the districts of North Little Rock and rural Pulaski County was a political bombshell. White parents in the two districts outside the city have been meeting for nearly a year to try to block it. A number of politicians have vowed to fight it. Little Rock's competing daily newspapers are split; The Arkansas Gazette supports it and The Arkansas Democrat opposes it.

Thirty years ago school integration was widely believed in this conservative state to be a Communist plot. Sentiment has swung so far the other way that virtually no one now will admit publicly to being a segregationist. The typical angry white parent addressing an anti-consolidation meeting begins by saying, "I'm all for integration, but..."

The main reason people give publicly for opposing consolidation is that it may require busing children long distances. Many par-

ents, black and white, object to that.

Judge Woods said in an interview that he thought there would be less busing than was commonly believed. He attributed much of the resistance to unacknowledged racism.

"Down deep, many whites don't want their kids sitting next to blacks," he said. "That's what it comes down to."

Consolidation is not popular among blacks, either, although some of the more prominent black leaders see it as necessary. Perlesta A. Hollingsworth, a former member of the state Supreme Court who is one of the black lawyers working for consolidation, estimates that as many as 60 percent of both blacks and whites in the area oppose consolidation.

He said blacks resented the notion that they had to go to a white-majority school to be successful. Many also resent having their children bused into white suburbs to school, he said, and some believe blacks have already borne the main burden of busing to achieve desegregation.

Mr. Hollingsworth takes the view that integration is necessary for black success, no matter how

much trouble it is, because black children need to learn how to operate in a system with a white majority.

"They're going to always be a minority," he said. "They are going to have to learn how to survive in that sort of environment."

There is wide agreement that much of Little Rock's school problem can be attributed to two things: real estate speculators who enriched themselves by encouraging white flight and shortsighted political and civic leadership over much of the last 30 years.

In the 1950s, Little Rock's whites and blacks often lived close together, as they still do in many small Southern towns.

In Little Rock today, almost no one has neighbors of the other race anymore. Most of the whites live in the western suburbs, and most of the blacks live in the older eastern parts of town. Where the two sections meet, they are often divided by major thoroughfares or railroads.

When Little Rock chose in 1957 to start desegregation with Central High, which was in the older, racially mixed, working-class part of town, the disastrous consequences were well known. President Dwight D. Eisenhower finally called out federal troops and placed the Arkansas National Guard under federal control to patrol Central High for a year and protect nine black students from harassment and assault.

The next year, 1958-59, Little Rock's four high schools were closed on an order signed by Governor Orval Faubus and endorsed by a majority of the city's voters. The city's 3,400 high school students went to private schools or to public schools in other towns, or stayed home.

A group of moderate white women led an arduous campaign to reopen the schools in 1959, and the city began the painful process of desegregating its entire school system.

One of the brighter spots in the Little Rock school system today is Central High. The school is 57 percent black. Its racial mix has remained stable for the last 10 years, thanks to heroic efforts and perhaps some quiet manipulation of enrollment by the school authorities.

Central's faculty, equipment, students and overall reputation are said to be the best of any high school in the city.

Everett Hawks, the white principal, calls Central "a model for the whole nation." Two of his predecessors have been black. About 37 percent of the faculty are black. Four assistant principals are black. Black and white graduates are regularly admitted to Ivy League colleges, although whites still dominate the academic life of Central and account for most of the enrollment in honors classes.

Arkansas Links

Teachers' Jobs To Skills Test

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Teachers in Arkansas public schools have become the first in the United States to take a test of basic skills to determine whether they may keep their jobs.

A few stayed away from the testing Saturday, risking disciplinary action or dismissal. But the state education director, Tommy Venters, said a threatened boycott had had little effect.

The Arkansas Educational Skills Assessment Test was ordered by the Legislature in 1983. The law was enacted at the behest of Governor Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, who pressed for the development of better education standards for Arkansas with a \$150-million increase in sales taxes to benefit schools.

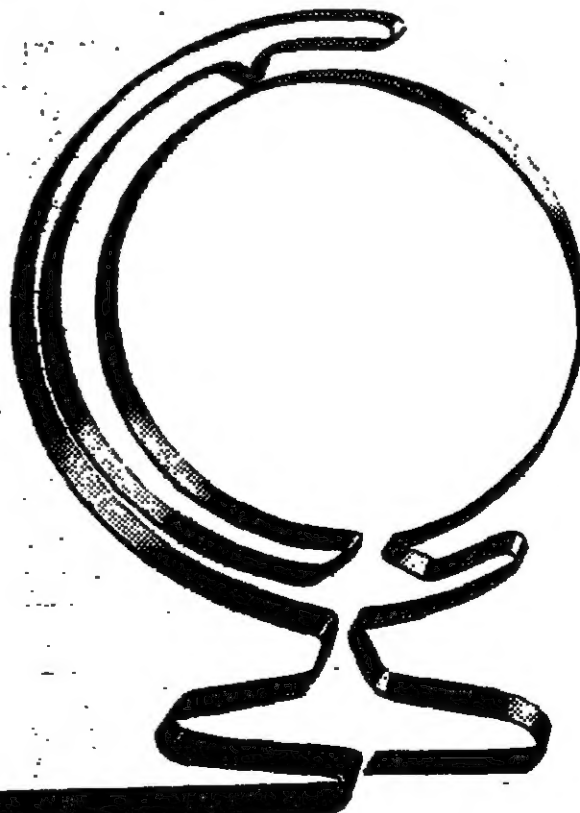
The state will not renew a teaching certificate for any teacher who does not pass the test by June 1987. Teachers have five chances to pass and can get remedial help.

The four-hour test includes multiple-choice questions, 50 in math and 50 in reading, and a 200-word essay that could be cast in such forms as a letter to a parent or recommending a pupil for an award.

If you're planning to do business in Germany, you should look for a bank that understands a bit more than just German business.

You need an international bank that's at home in Germany. A bank that can not only help you with the complexities of the German market, its laws and regulations, but can also appreciate the implications for your international business. A bank that's large enough to offer you all the financial services you need, yet flexible enough to produce detailed

solutions to specific national problems. We are Germany's second largest bank, with 1,000 domestic branches, and over eighty offices worldwide. After being in international business for more than a century we work for about 100,000 companies. We can offer you a profound knowledge of German business — and a bit more.



Dresdner Bank
Bank with imagination

One of the leading banks in the world.
Dresdner Bank AG
Head Office: Frankfurt/Main, Fed. Rep. of Germany.

Nicaragua Says Brazil, Ecuador Offer Fuel Aid

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Brazil and Ecuador have offered to help Nicaragua resolve its acute shortage of oil, according to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Ortega, who called the short-oil a truly critical situation, said today that he had encountered "solidarity" for the Sandinist during his nine-day visit to Brazil. He met there with public and with heads of state and for the installation of Brazilian government.

He said Saturday morning on his return from Brazil that as a result of talks there, Brazil and Ecuador would be expanding their oil ties with Nicaragua.

Nicaragua has given Nicaragua more \$30 million in credit since the mid-led revolution in 1979. It has been used to buy tank-made buses.

Nicaragua now is most interested in Brazil's advanced gasoline. Gasohol, a mixture of gas and ethyl alcohol, allows use of gasoline to be stretched. Alcohol can be made from corn and sugar cane, among things.

Nicaragua is a large producer of cane and wants Brazil to build several small refineries. Nicaragua had assumed Ecuador's previous reluctance to supply the oil was because of oil pressures.

Soviet Union is Nicaragua's



A better way to invest in U.S. Treasury bills.

And rated AAA for safety by Standard & Poor's.

* Capital Preservation Fund International invests exclusively in short-term U.S. Treasury Bills, backed by the guarantee of the United States Government.

* It is the only off-shore fund to receive Standard & Poor's AAA rating, reflecting "the highest quality with unquestioned credit-worthiness."

Based in Luxembourg, CPF International offers safety, privacy and confidentiality. For the non-US citizen, it provides legitimate avoidance of Luxembourg and U.S. withholding and estate taxes with additional tax advantages in several countries.

The investment advisor for Capital Preservation Fund International is Benham Management Corporation of Palo Alto, California, which manages more than \$2.5 billion in similar funds in the United States.

For further information, send for a prospectus. All enquiries will receive immediate and discreet attention.

To: CPF, 5 Rue Aldringen, 118 Luxembourg. Tel.: 2987. Tel. 47 5612. Please send your prospectus to:

Name: _____
Address: _____
Country: _____
Capital Preservation Fund International.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE ONLY RECEIVED ON THE BASIS OF THE PROSPECTUS. NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR AUSTRALIA. EXCEPT TO PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE DISTRIBUTION LIST. DEPOSIT OR HOLDING OF SECURITIES, WHETHER AS PRINCIPAL OR AS AGENT.

Greek Judge Again Fails To Win Presidency but Gains in Second Round

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Greek Parliament has failed for a second time to elect the government's candidate as president. But it appeared that a coalition of Socialists and Communists would succeed on the final ballot this week.

On Saturday, Christos Sartzetakis, 56, the Supreme Court judge unexpectedly chosen by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu as an alternative to Constantine Caranfilis, got 181 of the 300 votes in Parliament. Two hundred votes are required for election on the second ballot. In the third and final vote Friday, 180 votes are needed.

If Mr. Sartzetakis fails to win election Friday, Parliament will be automatically dissolved and general elections will be held May 5.

Mr. Papandreu described the result Saturday as "a victory for democracy and proof that Sartzetakis definitely will be elected president."

The development was the most prominent example yet of cooperation between the governing Socialists and the pro-Moscow Communists. It has already led to allegations from the conservative opposition that a leftist popular front is developing.

The expected election next Friday of the left's joint candidate as president for the next five years also appears to signal the political eclipse of Mr. Caranfilis, who served as prime minister and as president for a total of 19 years.

Two weeks ago, President Caranfilis resigned and refused to seek another term after he was told of the Socialists' decision to oppose him. He made it clear that he felt Prime Minister Papandreu had vi-

olated a pledge to support his reelection.

The vote Saturday was a relative success for the governing Socialists, who reacted with applause in Parliament, as it ended indications of a small split within the party. On the first ballot a week ago, only 178 deputies voted for Mr. Sartzetakis, indicating that two Socialist deputies disapproved. One other Socialist was absent. The total of 181 votes Saturday reflected the support of all 163 Socialist deputies, all 12 Communists and 4 of the 11 independents.

There was a sharp dispute between the government and the conservative opposition before the vote because the ballot paper for the sole presidential candidate was blue while that for a blank vote was white. The opposition, which refused to vote, argued that this was the government's way of making each deputy's choice more visible, thereby discouraging any Socialist from breaking party ranks.

U.S. Military Aid Urged

The Reagan administration urged Congress on Friday to approve its full 1986 military aid request for Greece, saying Mr. Papandreu's government should not be allowed to "drive a wedge" between the American and Greek people, Reuters reported from Washington.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United States had "serious problems" with Mr. Papandreu, whom he accused of "highly irresponsible rhetoric."

But Mr. Burt went out of his way



A Socialist deputy argues with opposition deputies over the color of ballots used in Saturday's vote for presidency.

to emphasize positive aspects of the U.S.-Greek relationship, including a five-year agreement to operate U.S. bases there that "despite some strong points of friction, continues to go well in many areas."

He also urged the panel not to cut or limit aid to Turkey, saying security assistance to Ankara, a member of NATO, is "as important as the most vital program" in the U.S. defense budget.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee last week approved all but \$1.75 million of President Ronald Reagan's \$501.75 mil-

lion request for Greece. The reduction, while small, is significant as a symbol of protest against Mr. Papandreu's anti-NATO and anti-U.S. policies.

The House subcommittee approved \$890 million for Turkey, an increase of \$12 million over 1985 but still a reduction of \$49 million from President Reagan's request.

Mr. Burt praised what he called Ankara's return to democratic government, its progress in human rights and its participation in talks with Athens on resolving the crisis over Cyprus.

Danish Strike Over Wages Halts Flights And Ferries

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Strikes and lockouts began Sunday throughout Denmark in the country's first major labor conflict in 12 years. The dispute over wages and working hours involves 320,000 workers.

Strikes were called from midnight Saturday after five months of negotiations between the Employers' Confederation and the Federation of Trade Unions.

At Copenhagen's international airport, Scandinavian Airlines Systems, or SAS, canceled all flights in and out of the country for an indefinite period because of lack of fuel supplies, mechanics and baggage handlers.

Fog compounded problems at the airport, halting all landings for most of Sunday.

Other airlines planned to limit international flights and have planes carry enough fuel for return trips.

The strike also idled ferries on passenger, car and freight routes to Britain and Norway.

In the city of Aalborg, 70,000 people were left without heat as workers struck at a power plant producing both electricity and hot water.

Civil defense units supplied blankets and electric radiators to the central hospital and to nursing homes. But half of all hospital patients had to be evacuated.

More serious disruptions are expected Monday as the effects of the strike are expected to spread to 3,000 shops.

Prime Minister Poul Schlüter is to resume talks Monday on terms of a government-imposed settlement of the dispute.

Danes continued to buy gasoline Sunday, expecting that halted fuel deliveries would soon cause service stations to run dry.

Most Danish stores planned to open Monday, some with student and temporary help behind their counters.

Many stores said they did not know how many of their employees would be involved in the strike.

Slaughterhouses and chicken farms also stopped production. But truck drivers agreed to transport feed.

Dinosaur Footprints Found

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Archaeologists in Nei Mongol have found more than 1,000 fossilized dinosaur footprints dating back 130 million years, the official Xinhua press agency said Sunday. The prints are about 60 centimeters (about 2 feet) long and were left by creatures with three- or four-toed claws, it said.

Italy Awaits Break in Scandals

Arrest in U.S. Seen Aiding Inquiry on P-2, Ambrosiano

By E.J. Dionne

New York Times Service

ROME — The arrest this month of Francesco Pazienza by U.S. Customs Service officials may shed light on scandals in Italy over the past five years, including the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

Mr. Pazienza, 38, an Italian business consultant, was arrested March 4 in New York by customs officials, who described him as "Italy's No. 1 fugitive."

He is being held on behalf of the Italians without bail pending extradition proceedings, which are expected to be completed in about a month.

Italian authorities believe Mr. Pazienza can assist their inquiries into the 1982 collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, the main interest of the U.S. investigators, and the scandals involving the Propaganda-2 Masonic lodge and its relationship to sections of the Italian secret services.

Mr. Pazienza, who has been sought by authorities in Milan since he disappeared from Italy in April 1983, is wanted in connection with charges of fraud and misappropriation of funds in 1981 and 1982 stemming from the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano. He was charged after his disappearance.

When Mr. Pazienza went to the customs offices in New York, he did not expect arrest but talks with officials who have been seeking information from him on the whereabouts of about \$1.4 billion missing from Banco Ambrosiano.

Patrick T. O'Brien, the assistant regional commissioner for enforcement at the Customs Service's New York office, said customs officials had met with Mr. Pazienza in September 1984 to discuss the Banco Ambrosiano case and the possible laundering of the missing funds.

"What we were trying to do is trace the money, and he knew as much about it as anybody," Mr. O'Brien said.

The delay in arresting Mr. Pazienza, Mr. O'Brien said, was because the necessary paperwork was incomplete.

Italian investigators believe that Mr. Pazienza knows about loans of Banco Ambrosiano funds to bogus companies, mostly in Latin America, that left the bank \$1.4 billion in losses.

Mr. O'Brien said the U.S. investigation focused on the possible "laundering" of "several hundred million dollars."

Stuart J. Baskin, one of Mr. Pazienza's U.S. attorneys, said Mr. Pazienza had been lured to the customs office under the illusion that he had been granted some form of immunity.

Mr. Pazienza was traveling under a Seychelles passport, and his lawyers said he had disguised his identity because of "a legitimate concern for his security."

But both Mr. O'Brien and Den-



Francesco Pazienza

nis Fagan, the Customs Service's special agent for enforcement, denied that any bargain had been struck with Mr. Pazienza.

"The information he had given us was vague, needed further explanation and was general in nature at best," Mr. Fagan said.

He said that at the time of Mr. Pazienza's arrest, the Italian "was being considered as either a defendant or a witness in the U.S." in the Ambrosiano investigation.

Italian officials want to question Mr. Pazienza about many other matters as well, notably the death of Roberto Calvi, the head of Banco Ambrosiano. Mr. Calvi was found hanged under a London bridge in 1982, and Mr. Pazienza was in London a few days before Mr. Calvi's death.

Mr. Calvi had hired Mr. Pazienza to help him assemble a group of new investors to get the bank out of financial difficulty.

Mr. Pazienza, whose brilliance is conceded by his enemies, was known for his extensive contacts in the Italian financial and political worlds.

He was a close aide to Gen. Giuseppe Santovito, the former head of the Italian intelligence service. According to an Italian parliamentary commission, Mr. Pazienza was the moving force behind group within the Italian intelligence service known as "Super."

The group has been accused of carrying out illegal activities for Italian intelligence service, note smuggling.

Italian courts have also said Pazienza served as a liaison between "Super" and the Mafia.

General Santovito was subsequently forced to resign after name appeared on the list of members of the P-2 lodge. The lodge membership included many of Italy's most important public figures. Its members were accused of conspiring against the Italian state and the discovery of the lodge brought down the government.

Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani said Mr. Pazienza also claims friendship with American officials.

According to Richard M. G. U.S. ambassador to Italy, a 1981 Mr. Pazienza apparently tempted to serve as a link between Italian officials and the incoming Reagan administration after election of 1980.

"During my last months as ambassador, I was informed by people in Washington that Pazienza was acting as a go-between, between new Reagan administration and the Italian leadership," Mr. G. U.S. said in a telephone interview from his office at Columbia School, where he is now a professor.

Michael Ledeen, who served the State Department under Secretary of State Alexander Haig and knew Mr. Pazienza, believed that Mr. Pazienza exaggerated his ties to the Italian administration to increase influence in Italy.

Thatcher Calls Her Critics 'Cuckoo,' Especially 'Right Reverend Prelates'

United Press International

NEWCASTLE, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher addressing a Conservative party meeting, called critics of her economic policies "cuckoo" and charged them with reinforcing social prejudice against making money.

"There is a consistent tendency in our society to denigrate the creators of wealth," Mrs. Thatcher said here Saturday. "Nowhere this attitude more marked than in cloister and common room."

What the critics "can't stomach is that wealth creators have tendency to acquire wealth in the process of creating it for others," she said.

Some Church of England leaders have attacked her economic policies as not doing enough to create jobs and alleviate hardship.

"You may have noticed that recently the voices of some reverend and right reverend prelates have been heard in the land," Mrs. Thatcher said. "I make no complaint about that. After all, it would be spring, would it, without the voice of the occasional cuckoo."

U.K. Adopts Rules to Protect Public From AIDS

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

LONDON — New government regulations give British magistrates broad authority aimed at protecting the public from AIDS.

The regulations include the power to order a person to be taken to a hospital and kept there if the authorities consider him a risk to others.

Local authorities may also prevent relatives of a person who has died of the disorder, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, from taking possession of the body.

The authorities are required to take "all reasonably practical steps" to prevent people coming near or into contact with the body of a person who has died of AIDS.

Announcing the measures, Kenneth Clarke, minister of state at the department of health and social security, stressed Thursday that the new powers would be used only as

a last resort. Mr. Clarke has resisted pressure to place AIDS on the list of infectious diseases that, when diagnosed, require a report from a doctor to the public-health authorities.

He said that such a move might discourage people from seeking a diagnosis.

The new regulations in Britain took effect amid growing public concern about the spread of AIDS.

Portuguese Executive Killed

Reuters

LISBON — A Portuguese industrialist, Alexandre Souto, died Sunday after being shot by gunmen in the International Trade Fair building in Lisbon on Saturday night, police said. There were 10 armed men involved in the attack on Mr. Souto, whose company was participating in a boating and camping show. No motive was known.

which has now affected 132 people in Britain and almost 9,000 people in the United States.

But the fear of AIDS goes beyond the numbers.

Peter Tatchell, a former Labor Party parliamentary candidate and an activist for civil rights for homosexuals, said he was attacked by six youths as he came out of a subway station this month.

"We've read all about you and the gay plague," shouted one, according to Mr. Tatchell.

You "should be killed before you kill us with AIDS," said another. One of the youths drew a knife. Mr. Tatchell said, and they kicked and beat him.

Mr. Tatchell fled into the traffic and escaped on a passing bus.

The attack on Mr. Tatchell is an extreme example of what many homosexuals say has been a wave of antipathy against them in recent weeks as concern grows in Britain

about AIDS. The disorder mostly affects male homosexuals.

"This could be the worst epidemic since the Black Plague," said Joseph Farley, who recently became embroiled in controversy after he banned homosexuals from the five pubs he owns in Liverpool in northwest England.

Mr. Farley rescinded his ban after a doctor assured him that AIDS could not be passed through saliva. But the pub owner says now that he is considering reinstating his ban because he is not convinced.

"People are being beaten up," said Lisa Powers, a worker for Gay Switchboard, a telephone advice service for homosexuals. "They are being ostracized at work."

Last week, Miss Powers said, four of the switchboard's five lines broke down just as calls about AIDS were pouring in. Telephone company workers at first refused to fix the telephones because they were afraid of contracting AIDS.

AUTOS TAX FREE

EXPERIENCED CAR TRADERS for Mercedes, BMW, Porsche, offer full service import / export. US DOT & EPA for tourist & dealer. Occasionaly Motors, Tuller, Germany, 3, 4 Dusseldorf, W. Germany, Tel. 0211 43444, Telex 525737.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

NY ONE WAY \$150. Every day N.Y. - West Coast \$150. Paris \$25.92. TO USA FROM \$150. New way. NATC London 01-724 8100.

HOTELS

PARIS-HOTEL DUMINY-VENDOME *** 79 rooms with bath, centrally located, in heart of Paris, close to Louvre / Tuileries, Coln & comfort. From \$300. 3 rue Mont Thabor, Paris 1st. Tel. 240 32 85. Telex 21397 F.

SERVICES

ATHENS. Lady companion and personal assistant. Tel. 006194.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

SERVICES

YOUNG LADY
PA/Interpreter & Tourist Guide
PARIS 562 0587

AMSTERDAM 182197
TRUSTED LADY COMPANION
cleaning, educated, travel

PARIS 553 62 62
FOR A REAL V.I.P. YOUNG LADY
Multilingual, elegant, Multilingual

PARIS YOUNG LADY 241 21 71
VP & bilingual interpreter.

PARIS 527 01 93
YOUNG LADY TRILINGUAL VP-PA

PARIS: 520 97 95
BILINGUAL YOUNG LADY PA

YOUNG ELEGANT LADY
Multilingual PA. Paris: 525 81 01

PARIS VIP SOPHISTICATED YOUNG
body companion. Why don't you
phone 277 01 49 for your day, evenings
& weekends! An elegant bilingual
guide, even for your shopping.

BALEARS FIRST FLOOR AT ONCE
757 65 45. Trilingual V.I.P. lady, travel
companion.

TOKYO 442 39 79
EUROPEAN YOUNG P.A. LADY

INTERNATIONAL BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
UNID. & B. WORLDWIDE. Tel. 212-765-7773 / 715-7773

SOCIETE D'ANES PARIS 240 87 43
Men & women guides, security & meeting
car services, 8 am - 12 pm.

PARIS YOUNG LADY, tourist guide.
Tel. Paris 807 84 95

LONDON. Young German/French office
order to meet you on your visit to
London. Tel. UK 01-381 6852.

SINGAPORE INT'L GUIDES. C&S
Singapore 234 96 26

HONG KONG (R-3) 723 13 37
young sophisticated companion.

FRANKFURT YOUNG LADY companion
+ travel guide. Tel. 069/228432

HONG KONG 3-471267 young lady
(Chinese/English) companion.

TOKYO LADY COMPANION, PA
Personal Assistant. Tel. 03-664-5533

TOKYO 448 2741 Tourist & shopping
guides, interpreters, etc.

FRANKFURT. Young lady companion.
Free to travel. Tel. 069 44 77 75.

PARIS YOUNG SOPHISTICATED VP
lady, trilingual PA. 500 89 72.

YOUNG LADY COMPANION. London
Multilingual. Tel. 244 7571

HONG KONG - 3-400000 Young
lady, fluent in English & Chinese

PARIS INT'L PERSONAL/BUSINESS
Assistant. Tel. 01-228 7732

YOUNG ELEGANT LADY 01-245
3002 London/Airport/Travel

PARIS. YOUNG FRENCH EDUCATED
lady companion, guide. 574 81 98

TOKYO: 442 39 79 European young
lady companion.

FRANKFURT + SUBCOUNTRIES
Caroline's Escort & Travel Service. En-
glish, French, German spoken. Tel.
069 43 57 63.

GENEVA - HELVETIA ESCORT SERVICE
Tel. 34 29 32

EASTERN/CONTINENTAL Connection
Escort Service. London / Frankfurt
Tel. 0207 234 6666. Credit cards. Tel. 129
4428 / 935 7030 London

DUSSELDORF-COLOGNE-LONDON
Tel. 0212 222 0070

FRANKFURT AREA - ANGELIQUE'S
Escort Service + travel service. Tel.
069 52 88 05

AMSTERDAM, Brussels, Antwerp, The
Hague, Rotterdam, Cologne Escort
Service. Amsterdam 0212-51-5555

DUSSELDORF - RITA - WOMAN
Cologne - Essen 0211-350666 Female
Escort Agency. All credit cards.

DUSSELDORF - COLOGNE - BONN
Escort Service. Tel. 0211/30 43 69

LONDON ESCORT AGENCY. Tel. 935 5339

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE. Tel. 937
6274

VIENNA CLOPATRA Escort Tel. 92 73 88

LONDON / HEATHROW GATWICK
Escort Service. Tel. 381 06 08

NEW YORK Town & Country Escort
Service. Tel. 212-222-0070

FRANKFURT + SUBCOUNTRIES
Christine's Escort Service. 069/364550

NEW YORK: RENEE'S Escort Service.
Tel. 212-581-1542

BRUSSELS. ANTOINETTE NATASCHA
Escort Service. Tel. 02/3731244

GENEVA CHARLENE GUIDE service.
Tel. 233 397

NEW YORK CITY, MONIQUE Clapton
no. Both Escort Service. Tel. 212-757-1756

LONDON (ESSEX) ESCORT Service.
Tel. 01-625 4387

VIENNA STORIE ESCORT SERVICE.
Tel. 92 73 88

AMSTERDAM CITY Escort Service.
Tel. 020 34 05 07

LONDON YASMINE ESCORT
and travel service. Tel. 338 8459

VIENNA - DESIRE ESCORT Service.
Tel. 92 30 35

DUSSELDORF/COLOGNE/BONN.
English Escort Service. 0211/38 31 41

LONDON PRIVATE ESCORT Service.
Tel. 402 7389

FRANKFURT SONJA ESCORT Ser-
vice. Tel. 069-68 34 42

SERVICES

FRANKFURT YOUNG LADY companion
+ travel guide. Tel. 069/228432

HONG KONG 3-471267 young lady
(Chinese/English) companion.

TOKYO LADY COMPANION, PA
Personal Assistant. Tel. 03-664-5533

TOKYO 448 2741 Tourist & shopping
guides, interpreters, etc.

FRANKFURT. Young lady companion.
Free to travel. Tel. 069 44 77 75.

PARIS YOUNG SOPHISTICATED VP
lady, trilingual PA. 500 89 72.

YOUNG LADY COMPANION. London
Multilingual. Tel. 244 7571

HONG KONG - 3-400000 Young
lady, fluent in English & Chinese

</

its Break in Season



Claude Montana Paints the Slopes

New Collection Puts Elegant Skiwear Into the Streets

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Skiwear for city streets, flared coats over an hourglass silhouette and fashion treated as an art form — these were a few of the weekend offerings here in the fall and winter collections.

Once again, Claude Montana, whose work now displays a less-formal elegance, emerged as a Paris leader.

His strong stand for skiwear, which has been growing since the



Claude Montana's sweaters and ski pants.

PARIS FASHION

Paris collections, could well take it. His jump between skiwear — actually deluxe pre-ski clothing — and evening wear was firm and final.

He showed striking, boldly geometric sweaters and ski pants that looked avant-garde but are now widely accepted. They were worn under big, belted leather coats, with high collars.

The key feature of his silhouette was the breaking down of proportions with short, three-quarter and full-length coats of worn-in layers.

Montana, who used to create a superwoman image, has considerably softened his work. His short, rounded coats would easily fit into a circle and his tight, sexy dresses were kittenish.

This showing, he used winter white and neutrals, but he did an outstanding job with colors as well. That put him in the same class as Yves Saint Laurent, who by far the best colorist in Paris.

"He's never worked on colors as much," Paloma Picasso said of Montana.

Mixing subtle and strong hues, Montana showed several unusual outfits, including a pale turtleneck three-quarter coat over a jacket of deeper green, purple and blue.

His prettiest group was bright-colored satin coats.

Karl Lagerfeld's collection disappointed his many fans, who had been looking forward to the mid collection under the Lagerfeld name.

Lagerfeld's fabrics and workmanship were not up to par. A client designer who put Chloé on the map and who is now doing an excellent job with Chanel and Fendi, Lagerfeld is still having a hard time with his own line, one suspects he is having production problems.

His usual luxurious feeling was missing. The daytime clothes were on too strong and heavy, especially the huge military coats over boots.

Fortunately, things turned

around midway through the showing. The Lagerfeld hand became perceptible again in three short, black-silk dresses with flattering décolletage.

But Lagerfeld's passion for 18th-century furniture got the better of him, resulting in velvet hats shaped like Louis XV armchairs with little blue pillows. Dresses were of prints that might have covered living room furniture. Black-silk sheaths were decorated with gold embroidery, shaped like handles of Louis XV cabinets. The models stepped out of ornate armchairs.

At Jean-Paul Gaultier's showing there was another letdown.

Gaultier is Paris's new fashion guru and the best designer translating street fashions, especially those of London. He has gained considerable acceptance in only two years. He is also respected because his clothes, despite their youthful look, are beautifully cut and made.

Gaultier, who used to have the wildest, most unconventional shows, went one step too far. He let the presentation of his collection dominate the clothes. The audience was offered a takeoff of Luis Buñuel's film "The Discreet

Charm of the Bourgeoisie," with maid dusting away and singer belting it out at the piano while the models, reclining on settees, looked bored. Boredom was also the reaction of the audience, which had difficulty studying the clothes.

Too bad, because Gaultier has not lost his hand. There was an evolution of his tapestry sweaters, which came in glittery Luxor and in different sizes.

Issey Miyake was born in Hiroshima, trained in Paris, and is one of the most important designers in the world. He feels that fashion is an art form on a par with painting, sculpture and architecture. His work is in several museums, including the Victoria and Albert in London where he has an exhibition called "Bodyworks."

His collection, dramatically presented, had a special flow and a stronger Western flavor than his last one. It included rustic ponchos over long johns, pelican coats with deep raglan sleeves and black smoking jackets over shrimp-colored shirts. An outstanding fabric designer, Miyake showed 40 to 50 new ones, including a shaggy fake fur.

Patricia Roberts Harris, 60, Dies; First Black Woman in U.S. Cabinet

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Patricia Roberts Harris, 60, who as a lawyer, diplomat and cabinet secretary spent much of her life breaking long-standing barriers to black women, died of cancer Saturday.



Patricia Roberts Harris

Mrs. Harris was the first black woman in the cabinet, serving as secretary of Housing and Urban Development and then as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare during the Carter administration. She also was the first black woman to become an ambassador and to become dean of a law school, and the first American black to serve as a delegate to the United Nations.

Since 1982, when she ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Washington, she had been a professor at George Washington University National Law Center.

Mrs. Harris's insistence on excellence put her at odds with some blacks during the height of the civil rights movement in the late 1960s. When students at Howard Law School were demanding elimination of letter grades and student control of the school in 1969, Mrs. Harris, then the dean, maintained an unyielding position.

She said the law school's purpose was to produce "the very finest lawyers," and she would not be party to diluting that purpose. She later resigned after charging that the university president, James Nabrit, had undercut her by privately negotiating with the students.

los, and for his harmonic values in an age of trash dissonance.

Stan Getz, Herb Steward, Serge Chaloff and Mr. Sims became known as the "Four Brothers," the Hermon saxophone section. It was a unit remembered by those who first heard them and then by a second generation of jazz fans through a standard instrumental work of the same name.

In 1953, Mr. Sims joined Stan Kenton in what many feel was Mr. Kenton's finest band and then formed a quintet with Al Cohn, a later addition to the Hermon band and a fellow disciple of Lester Young.

Mr. Sims made nearly 50 albums under his own name, backed such vocalists as Joe Turner and Jimmy Rushing and recorded with Count Basie and other big bands.

Jose de Rivera, 80, Sculptor Worked in Metal

NEW YORK (NYT) — Jose de Rivera, 80, an artist whose metal sculptures have been displayed in museums and public spaces across

the United States for 30 years, died Tuesday in New York City from complications of a stroke that he suffered five weeks ago.

Mr. de Rivera's sculptures, bold yet delicate curvilinear forms made from polished stainless steel or bronze, were widely sought. Highly regarded by museums and art critics, they are considered to have set a standard for conceptual purity and craftsmanship.

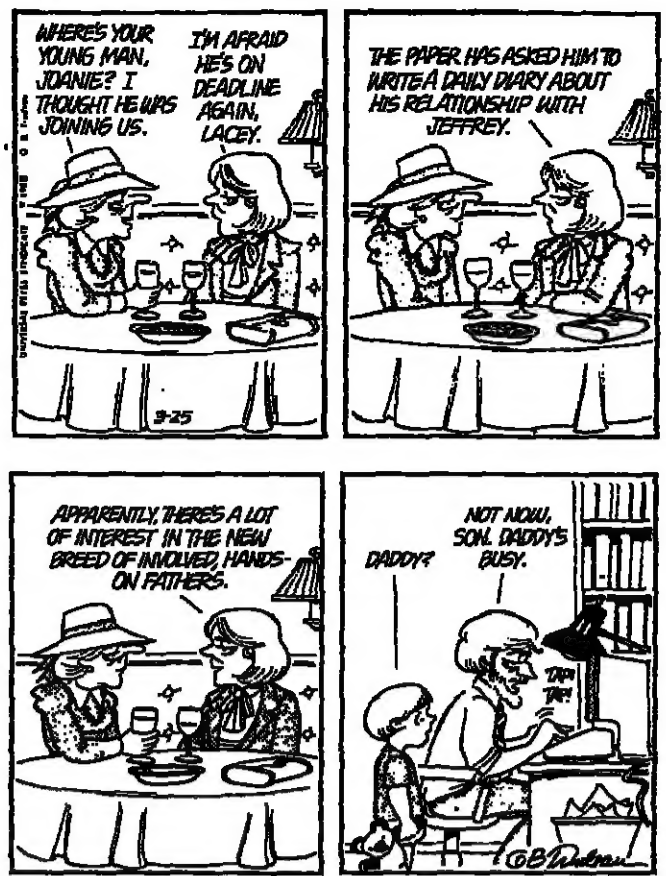
Other deaths:

Leopold Tyrmand, 64, a Polish editor and novelist who wrote for anti-regime newspapers in Poland before emigrating to the United States in 1966, Tuesday of a heart attack in Rockford, Illinois.

Bernard Roling, 78, a member of the Tokyo war crimes tribunal and researcher into armed conflicts, Saturday of cancer in Groningen, the Netherlands.

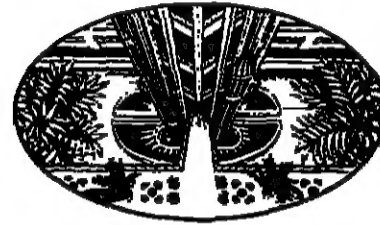
Elsa Reckman Kerr, 89, who spent 40 years in Lebanon promoting higher education for women and was formerly dean of women at the American University of Beirut, March 17 in Hightstown, New Jersey. Her son, Malcolm, was president of the American University until he was assassinated in 1984.

DOONESBURY



In Singapore our faultless service is only matched by our spectacular architecture.

THE PAVILION INTER-CONTINENTAL SINGAPORE



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

One Cuscaden Road 1024, 7336888, Telex: RS37248
For reservations call: Hong Kong: 5-8440911/3,
Tokyo: 2150777, Osaka: 2640666, or call your nearest
Inter-Continental sales office.

Hatcher Calls Her Critics 'Specially Right Reverend'

NEW YORK — Bishop Gene Robinson, who has been called "the most vocal and vocal" of the gay community, said he was "specially right reverend" to the critics of his work.

Robinson, who is openly gay, said he was "specially right reverend" to the critics of his work. He said he was "specially right reverend" to the critics of his work.

U.S. Opens 5-Year Drive to Persuade Americans to Cooperate With Census

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Census Bureau has begun its most intensive public relations campaign to persuade the American people to participate in the 1990 census, according to a senior official of the agency.

One factor contributing to the bureau's decision to undertake the five-year publicity drive is the census protests in Europe that have halted the count in the Netherlands and forced a long postponement and significant changes in the census process of West Germany.

A second reason for the Census Bureau's concern is that an increasing number of Americans appear to be hesitant about answering surveys.

"We are not really concerned about a mass refusal to cooperate here in the United States," said William P. Butz, an assistant Census Bureau director.

"But what the European revolts

tell us is that a successful census requires the cooperation of the people," he added. "All the technology, all the planning, all the efficiency doesn't mean a thing without the cooperation of the American people."

The continued accuracy and completeness of the government's decennial census and its various surveys are important because they determine how many congressmen will represent each state and how billions of dollars a year in U.S. government aid will be distributed.

The reasons for the declining participation are not known. Some experts believe that part of the answer may lie in urbanization and the increasing difficulty of finding individuals. Others contend a growing distrust of institutions may be a better explanation.

Vatican Envoy Leaves Malta

Reuters

VALLETTA, Malta — Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Vatican Council for Public Affairs, said his four days of talks with the Maltese government in a dispute over schools had been inconclusive.

Fine hotels featuring AT&T Teleplan:

- GOLDEN TULIP HOTELS
HOLLAND
- HILTON
INTERNATIONAL
HOTELS
Worldwide
- INTER EUROPE HOTELS
Switzerland
Germany
- LEDRA HOTEL
Nicosia, Cyprus
- THE LYON ARMS HOTEL
Broadway, Worcester
England
- MANDARIN HOTELS
INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Philippines
Thailand
- MARRIOTT HOTELS
- NOVOTEL HOTELS
Germany
Austria
- HOTEL
ASSOCIATIONS OF
Ireland
Israel
Panama
Portugal
- REGENT
INTERNATIONAL
HOTELS

For more information or a Teleplan brochure call toll free 1 800 874-4000.

Coming April 9 PERSONAL INVESTING

the International Herald Tribune's monthly review of the world of investment.

SKY CHANNEL BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

"Europe's Best View"

PROGRAM, MONDAY 25th MARCH	UK TIMES
13.35 FAMILY	18.00 THE LUCY SHOW
14.30 STAR FLEET	18.30 GREATEST AMERICAN HERO
15.00 SKY TRAX 1	19.30 VEGAS
15.45 SKY TRAX 2	20.10 THE UNTOUCHABLES
16.30 SKY TRAX 3	21.05 ICE HOCKEY
17.30 MR ED	22.10 SKY TRAX

SKY CHANNEL TV ADVERTISING SELLS PRODUCTS FAST - FOR MORE INFORMATION, RATES, MARKETING & AUDIENCE DATA CONTACT THE SALES DEPARTMENT WY CHANNEL SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC, TEL: LONDON 0151 464 4771 TELEX: 29664

More like floating when you're flying

1 Most comfortable place to rest your head.

2 Contoured support for the small of your back.

3 When you tilt back — the seat cushion tilts up.

4 Put your feet up — it's made for it.

TWA's new Ambassador Class seats are a new experience.

No other business class has seats like these. They're new. The widest business class seats. They're exclusive to TWA's 747 Ambassador Class.

To sit in them is to float. Perfectly relaxed. They curve to support every part of your body. There's even a special leg and foot rest.

Flying to and from America will never be the same again. You can really relax on the flight. Work in comfort. Sleep serenely. Of course these seats are only six across. There's plenty of leg room and plenty of space all round.

Try the new experience of floating across the Atlantic Fly TWA's 747 Ambassador Class. They're being fitted now and all our 747 fleet will have them by 31st March. But you can always enjoy 6-across seating on all our transatlantic aircraft. Your TWA Travel Agent will tell you all about it.

Leading the way to the USA.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Massacre at Uitenhage

It has happened so infrequently in America that the events remain in the national conscience, a scar reminding us forever of a terrible wound. The Boston Massacre, the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Kent State: armed men, acting under color of law and order, assaulting a crowd of unarmed civilians gathered to petition or protest. It is not tolerated, and when it happens we do not forget.

Twenty-five years ago last Thursday, South African police fired into a crowd of black demonstrators gathered at Sharpeville, 70 miles (110 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, using machine guns, they killed 69. On the very day of that anniversary, South African police fired into a crowd of blacks in the industrial city of Uitenhage. At least 19 people died, although witnesses say the toll was much higher. And more deaths have followed.

As is usual in these cases, the armed men claim to have been threatened and more or less forced to fire in self-defense. Blacks at Uitenhage tell another story. Thousands had gathered, they say, to board buses and cars to go to the funeral of a black activist killed in a clash with police a few days before. The funeral had been prohibited by the authorities, who feared trouble on the anniversary of the Sharpeville

massacre. The police ordered everyone out of the vehicles and then, according to witnesses, opened fire with automatic rifles, pistols and shotguns at close range. One man in the crowd who rushed for shelter recalls the horror of bodies falling and the wounded lying on the ground, "moaning and writhing in agony."

It is hard for civilized people to imagine themselves firing an automatic weapon into an unarmed crowd. It is less troubling if the target is a faceless crowd en masse rather than a single individual who is staring dead into your eyes. It helps if you are with comrades who, by joining in, reinforce your self-righteousness. And it must be much easier if you are able to convince yourself that the people in your gun sight are not quite as human as you or your grandmother or your children. That is happening with increasing frequency in South Africa.

The government may not yet realize it, but reaction is certain to grow, not only in foreign countries and black enclaves but also among South Africa's own white citizens for whom this nauseating violence brings home the unpalatable reality of apartheid. Apartheid cannot be preserved by machine guns. These bloodbaths only hasten the day of reckoning.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Allies Count on Reagan

At no little political risk, Belgium's Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has wrested parliamentary approval for the deployment of cruise missiles in his country. Narrowly construed, this means that Belgium has complied with a NATO decision in 1979 to deploy new American missiles in response to the excessive buildup of Soviet SS-20s. But what tipped the balance was an act of faith — the belief that President Reagan's team has a realistic brief in the new arms control talks. If that faith crumbles, so will support for deployment in the nervously ambivalent Low Countries.

Under the NATO plan, Belgium and the Netherlands each agreed to accept 48 of 572 planned missiles. But the Dutch have hedged, deferring their decision until November and conditioning deployment on a continued Soviet buildup. If Belgium contends with an anti-nuclear allergy, the Dutch contend with a virus. The decision in Brussels will not end the wobbling in The Hague, but it is a vital precondition. Dutch concurrence would assure NATO's solidarity, blunt a Soviet diplo-

matic offensive and abate the anti-nuclear pressures in West Germany.

Mikhail Gorbachev's predecessors overestimated the potency of Western Europe's peace movement and erred again when they pulled out of the nuclear arms talks in 1983. They failed to block deployment in West Germany, Britain and Italy. Belgium's concurrence says a lot about Europe's reliance on Mr. Reagan's apparent new interest in arms limitation.

The painful cooing of the Europeans deserves not America's contempt but its deepest understanding. The life-and-death decisions affecting their defense and vulnerability are made in Washington but they have no vote in America's elections. As the wards of a distant superpower, they bear an obligation to support its diplomacy. But the obligation that the United States owes in return is greater. They deserve to be consulted more fully than they were about the "star wars" extravaganza. And they have earned a full accounting of the diplomacy to halt the arms race.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Time for a PLO Move

What is notable about the latest round of Middle East peace feelers is their lack of drama, their procedural quality, the sense they convey that, privately at least, the parties understand quite well the difficult things they are asking each other to do. This is an encouraging development in an area too often given to impulses and dramatic departures and to alternating excesses of illusion and despair.

True, among the Arabs there is a certain amount of now-or-never talk, some of it reflecting real impatience and some of it obviously designed to break down the Reagan administration's hesitation to get involved prematurely. At the same time, among the "moderate" Arabs who have been trooping to Washington there is a measure of modesty, too. They know that their tender of good faith, the yalied peace commitment that the PLO's Yasser Arafat made a month ago with Jordan's King Hussein, does not meet the American requirement for a direct PLO acknowledgment of Israel. President Reagan made that clear Thursday night. They seem prepared, although they are not enthusiastic about it, to work a while longer to find the formula that will put American diplomacy to work on their side as well as on the Israeli side.

The moderates have not dropped the familiar and fundamental demand that the United

States "deliver" Israel to a settlement. They have an eye on the Israeli political scene, however, and what they see — in the Labor-led government now in power — is the faint but real prospect of a partner for the Palestinian entity they might yet manage to deliver themselves. The gap is still very great. The PLO is a weak and fragmented organization whose very attempt to make itself presentable to the Israelis could be fatal to it. The current Israeli government wants the tactical benefits of being considered reasonable but is not at all eager to bring on the national convulsion it would have to undergo in order to fit itself out to deal with Palestinians — particularly when so far there are no Palestinians to deal with.

The way things are at the moment, Jordan may try to dig out some Palestinians who are representative but not easily identifiable as figures of the PLO. But it takes mirrors to find such people. It would be far better if the PLO prepared itself to accept Israel out in the open. The PLO's argument that its recognition of Israel is its ultimate card, one not to be played until the last hand, was discredited long ago. The Palestinians have got to make their move. It would be extremely difficult, but it alone promises them results. It alone promises a serious American helping hand.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Sharpeville, Uitenhage, ...

The tempo of violence in South Africa gathers pace inexorably. Last week's killings in the Eastern Cape make still more remote the hopes that apartheid can be eased out of existence by political evolution. Distrust between the races is greater than at any time since Sharpeville. The hollowing of the promises made last September by President Botha at his installation is now manifest. The new three-chamber constitution — with the blacks beyond the pale — has only heightened conflict.

As the world decides what pressures to apply, the truth is that the longer the agony goes on, the more calamitous the ending must be.

—The Observer (London).

In the years between Sharpeville and Uitenhage the grievances of black South Africans have not changed. What has changed has been the pace of violence. Sharpeville was a horrible but isolated occurrence followed by a sort of police-state quiescence. Today the apartheid enforcers can no longer control the situation.

—The Baltimore Sun.



How Can We Help? Tell Apartheid's Cruelty as It Is

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — How can outsiders help to stop the oppression and killing in South Africa? The question is on the American mind, and events make it urgent. Once again last week, 25 years after Sharpeville, South African police fired their guns into a

South African situation. ABC News Nightline originated in South Africa every night for a week. There were superb film reports, and government officials and opponents were inter-

The holders of power in South Africa are embarrassed and defensive about their system.

crowd of blacks. The dead then and since are still being counted.

In thinking about what we can do, we must eschew illusions. The United States, for one, cannot reorder South Africa. On the other hand, America is involved there, economically and morally, and the involvement brings responsibility. Inescapably, what America does matters.

As it happens, Americans have just had an exceptional glimpse of the

viewed on the same programs. After a tentative first night, the questions began to reflect that the basis for reflection on the American role.

The most remarkable thing about the programs was a negative. The government officials interviewed would not talk about the realities of the racial system they administer. When asked about apartheid they spoke of political "structures" or of "uplift in the socioeconomic field." It

was as if they were holding some unpleasant object out at arm's length and turning their heads away.

When Foreign Minister R.F. Botha was asked about the fact that blacks cannot vote, he said that the government was going to "put together structures which will allow for participating in decision-making. Decision-making at all levels, eventually."

Grant Viljoen, the minister who handles black affairs, was asked about "influx control" — the pass laws that restrict where blacks can go. He said the government was committed to "moving away from the negative and discriminating aspects of the influx control legislation."

Does Mr. Viljoen know — does he allow himself to know — that under influx control black men may get

their wives and families? What does he think the "positive" aspects of such laws are? Can he imagine the humiliation of living in a single-sex hostel, of being stopped by policemen demanding to see his pass?

When Bishop Desmond Tutu asked why he could not vote, Foreign Minister Botha said that he could — in one of the black "homelands" created by the government. In recent years eight million blacks have been stripped of their citizenship and told that they are now citizens of a homeland. Mr. Botha said the government hoped to "resolve this problem," too, "because we do not want to rob people of their citizenship."

Such exchanges indicate that the holders of power in South Africa are embarrassed and defensive about their system, at least before an American audience. They will not talk concretely about the cruelties it actually inflicts. And while they speak much of change, they do not speak of repealing even one of the apartheid laws that inflict those cruelties.

The other thing that the programs made clear, if anyone doubted it, is that the issue in South Africa is political power. The whites who hold power are unwilling to share it in any meaningful degree. The blacks want it and are not going to be contented with economic advances or the right to eat with whites in a restaurant.

Where does all this point for American policy? It shows, I think, that we should keep the focus on realities in South Africa. That is something we can do. We can avoid playing Pretoria's game of obfuscation, of endless talk about "reform," of Aesopian abstractions instead of human facts.

By that test the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" is a failure. I thought the Reagan policy deserved a trial, but by now we can see that it has served to fudge the realities. To the world, and to the black majority in South Africa, it has looked like complicity with the game of obfuscation. And it has clouded American ideals.

When the South African police fired into the crowd at Uitenhage last week, President Reagan's reaction was to defend the police. He said they had acted to stop "rioting" — although Pretoria itself was uncertain and worried enough to have a commission look into the facts.

Mr. Reagan did not have the simple decency to say what his secretary of state did — that the shootings showed "how evil and unacceptable" apartheid is. U.S. policy must begin by making clear that Americans reject that evil in all its reality.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Radio Politics: America Is Building

By James Reston

MARRAKESH, Morocco — The Voice of America is heard every morning in Morocco as clearly and regularly as the crowing of the roosters at sunrise. "This is the news from Washington," it says, as if the Atlas Mountains outside your window were as close as the Blue Ridge of Virginia.

With a careful touch on the dial, you hear the conflicting babble of the world: Moscow radio on more channels than anybody else, loud and accusative; the less frequent voices of the West from West Germany, France and the Netherlands; the quiet cadences from London — Here is the news, read by so and so, in the World Service of the BBC.

These shortwave stations are indeed a "world service" neglected because they are not heard in their own countries. They are bringing the news to Africa as never before, and reminding at least a remnant of leaders and listeners of what is going on beyond their borders.

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, was here the other day to note the beginning of a new Voice of America shortwave relay station in Morocco. Others are in the process of negotiation in Israel, and under construction in Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Agreements have been reached for medium-wave transmitters in Costa Rica and Belize to extend the reach of the VOA into Central America.

The Voice of America's signal comes clear to Morocco but is weak in many parts of the Middle East and in eastern parts of the Soviet

Union, where shortwave radio is the main source of information.

What is going on now is not only an argument about "star wars" but a different star war, not about missiles but about news and ideas carried by radio into the remotest valleys of the world. The balance of radio power between America and the Soviet Union is much more favorable to Moscow than the balance of military power. But the Voice of America and its partners, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, still do fairly well.

Broadcasting in 42 languages, they estimate that they reach 110 million listeners, many of whom never hear the news another way.

But in this other star war, as in the military war, technology changes the balance, and money makes a difference. For example:

• More than 80 percent of the VOA's 108 transmitters are 15 years old, and more than 35 percent are 30 years old.

• The VOA broadcasts for 989 hours a week in 42 languages. Moscow radio broadcasts 2,175 hours a week in 81 languages.

• The United States ranks fifth in hours of broadcasting to Africa, fifth in hours to Latin America and the Caribbean, sixth in hours to Eastern Europe and East Asia.

This need not be worrying, for if you listen to the broadcasts in Morocco from Moscow radio and also from the VOA, the BBC and West

Germany, France and the Netherlands, the contrast between Moscow's vicious propaganda and the West's objective reporting — even of news that the Western countries do not like — is startling.

But there are many areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America where the reach of Moscow radio is longer than the reach of the VOA or the BBC. Hence Mr. Wick's travels around the world to try to negotiate new shortwave facilities. He will also be spending the next few months appealing to Congress for money to extend his reach.

His main problem is that modernization of the VOA cannot be done effectively on a yearly basis but takes at least a five-year building program, which he estimates at a cost of \$1.3 to \$1.6 billion.

On Capitol Hill, where lawmakers are trying to cut the budget deficit and are even rejecting President Reagan's military budget, getting funds for this other star war will not be easy. But fortunately it is the main war that we have these days. It deserves more attention from Congress than it is getting.

The Senate approved the MX program at a cost of \$1.5 billion, which is about the suggested cost of the VOA over the next five years. Maybe this will have more influence on the Russians than five years of effective broadcasting by the Voice of America. But in Morocco and in Geneva, the power of the word and the daily sound of America's voice may be more important.

The New York Times.

While Britain Muffles a Trusty Voice

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The BBC recently published a document which suggests that Margaret Thatcher is still working on an urge expressed four years ago to turn the corporation's overseas service into a "massive propaganda campaign of a kind we have never mounted yet."

At the time she was publicly shot down by Gerard Mansell, then head of the BBC's External Services, who retorted that "to convert what we do into propaganda would be utterly counterproductive because our stock in trade is the truth." But his successors do not seem to be prepared to mount the same sort of counterattack.

The new report, written by a joint review team of the BBC and the Foreign Office, makes the BBC sound like what its detractors in Moscow call it: a tool of government. In schoolmasterly tones it reminds the BBC of its duty "to broadcast in the national interest." And "given that the BBC continues to broadcast externally at the request of the government, we consider that the concept of the Foreign Office prescribing the parameters of the External Services is right."

The report chides the Foreign Office for laxity: "We have found that the Foreign Office has limited its own role. To that extent, there have been weaknesses in the responsibility for and the accountability of the External Services."

If Washington pontificated this way on the role of the Voice of America, the British press would editorialize on the comparatively independent virtues of the BBC.

This is going to be grist for the mill in Moscow. "How can we call independent," a commentary on Moscow radio once said, "a radio station whose broadcasting time and the language in which it broadcasts are strictly in keeping with government injunctions?"

Radio Moscow has noted rightly that the BBC is a potent tool among listeners in Third World countries. "The corporation has amassed a considerable propaganda arsenal over the more than 50 years of its existence, much greater than other centers of psychological war."

Mrs. Thatcher appears to miss the lesson of 50 years of history: The BBC's reputation was built in an age when the British government, while it always held the BBC's purse, was rather more laissez-faire in its attitude to string-pulling. Political interference and financial stringency risk undoing what took decades of careful management to achieve.

The BBC can maintain its effectiveness only if its independence is reaffirmed and its financial resources significantly increased. Part of the BBC's success was that for long it was technically superior to its rivals. But successive efforts to whittle away at its budget have meant that it is today less audible and broadcasts for fewer hours than many rivals.

The BBC has been overtaken by the big spending of the Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, Radio

Moscow, Radio Beijing and a host of others. The output of major international broadcasters has expanded from a total of 2,000 hours a week in 1950 to more than 10,000 in 1984. No longer is the BBC on its own, and other stations are often much easier on the ear.

Listeners were prepared to strain for the chiming of Big Ben and the sonorous tones of BBC news reporting when it was accepted that radio listening was full of crackle and whistle. But why do it today? Or, if the effort is made for 15 minutes of news, why stay tuned for the arts and economic programs, the literature and science? Listeners' choice is now such that levels of static tolerance have dropped.

According to its own surveys the BBC has the largest audience among international broadcasters in only Brazil, Chile, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Argentina, Greece, Finland, France and the United States. It is second in Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan, Peru, Morocco, Thailand and Mexico. This does not match the BBC's self-image as the world's premier broadcasting organization.

It is perhaps only a question of time before morale within the corporation starts to plummet. At the moment it is surprisingly high. But, come a point, the job of nation speaking to nation will lose its spirit. A relatively objective voice on which an important part of the Third World and Eastern Europe has come to depend will become flabby and inconsequential.

International Herald Tribune.

All rights reserved.

A New Party To Watch In Portugal

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — The Lisbon cock circuit is puzzled about what the advent of a presidentialist signals a long expected shift in political directions. No one knows.

The Partido Renovador Democrático (Democratic Renewal Party) wants changes that would likely upend the present power balance between

LETTER FROM LISBON

the Assembly of the Republic and elected head of state, by bringing in French-style executive presidency. For the almost 11-year-old Portuguese democracy, that is a revolutionary suggestion. Despite their impude, the existing parties (with possible exception of the Moscorne Communists) staunchly defend broad parliamentarianism, consider their supporters to be as loyal football fans and clamor for a chance "to make the system work."

The presidentialists are a thorn in the side of the system. The PRD was formed late last month, after a difficult 30-month gestation, by an eclectic group of business and professional men, teachers and unemployed politicians. It has had fewer ripples in the political pond than expected. It is probably because of the way it is organized and the odd assortment of characters behind it.

The PRD insists that it is a uniquely national production, inspired by Portuguese needs and aspirations but Gaullist in outline and discernible in the background. And just who plays the central role is an enigma.

The party emerged from a coalition that supported the successful re-election in 1980 of President António Ramalho Eanes. Trading the nationwide fund of goodwill admiration that General Eanes honestly and austere provincialism have won him, the coalition wanted to keep the 50-year-old general in politics after his term ends in December.

The constitution bars him from standing again, but admirers fervently hope he will take the vacant job. Leader of the PRD, endorsed by a mixed successor as president, force a political realignment, perhaps becoming prime minister.

General Eanes has few of Gaule's traits, but one shared: a lack of taste for politics. Then, signs that the PRD may have seriously misjudged his willingness to brace the party as its own.

Without General Eanes, whose name comes the term "ismo" with which the party hopes to stir up national support, the PRD is an orphan with a distinctly certain life expectancy.

There is little doubt that the party is in crisis — summed up by politician as "pervasive pessimism," an absence of faith in Portugal's future — but there is skepticism about whether the PRD has the votes. Most observers place the party to the left of center, between Socialists of Prime Minister M. Soares and the Communists ofvaro Cunhal. But polls indicate it could expect to draw around 25 percent of the national vote, mainly dissident Socialists and right-of-center Social Democrats, the two main in a ruling coalition.

It is most difficult task is to find a presidentialist candidate. It will probably face unyielding opposition from Mr. Soares, who is almost certain to be the party's candidate.

At present Mr. Soares has been regarded as the likely winner. P. al sentiment in his favor is growing. Still, Portugal's most experienced politician must be aware that forces that gather behind him do not in praise of his leadership abilities but because civilian alternatives are virtually nonexistent.

Surveying the scene on the PRD's entry into the European Community, an observer can feel the time has come to end the party's influence in government. Soares remarked recently that even Latin America the figure of the era-president is on the wane, concern is that unless a break is made with military politicians, Portugal democracy will never mature.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Rest in New Zealand

I am a New Zealander working in Europe and a member of a New Zealand group called Scientists Against Nuclear Arms. In the comment I have been reading, the only reason given for visits by U.S. nuclear-armed ships to New Zealand ports was to provide rest and recreation for the crews. As far as is known publicly, no significant technical or strategic support was provided during such visits, nor was it expected or requested. So what our government's ban is denying the Americans is the chance for their sailors to relax in New Zealand ports rather than in Hawaii, for example. This would seem a relatively minor curtailment of American freedom of movement in the Pacific.

R.E. WHITE,
Zarich.

Controversy is part of the human condition. Could we not look out with some humor — in the spirit, say, of Winston Churchill, who found himself in 1922 "all at once without an office, without a seat, without a party and without an appendix?"

M. de SELVY LONGCHAMPS,
Seoul.

Israel, 'Oldest of Nations'

Regarding the opinion column "Mibarak: A Needed Plunge Into Cold Diplomatic Waters" (March 18): Abba Eban bases Israel's "right to

exist" on a claim that Israel is oldest of nations. "How can Am accept such a claim when the Israel today was founded in 1948 by people whose only connection with the of antiquity was a common religion? There is no racial continuity, no the intervening 2,000 years Jews been citizens of other nations.

Anyone becoming an American regardless of race or religion, is "absolutely and entirely renounced and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, or sovereignty to whom or which or she has heretofore been a ject." In implying that Jews are such a requirement, Mr. Eban is ammunition to anti-Jews (erroneously called "anti-Semites") who a that Jews are not really American.

MILES COPELAND,
Oxford, England.

Marriage in Singapore

The report "Love's Labor Lost Effort by Singapore to Play Cup" (March 7) raises doubts among Singaporeans about Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's qualification to manage our country. The report for spending on education, to the gap between illiterates and graduates. The government's Social Development Unit, which encourages marriages among the better-educated citizens, is sacrilegious and wasteful. SULTANAH MOHAMED SHA, Manama, Bahrain.

FROM OUR MARCH 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Lava Pours Down Mount Etna
NAPLES — Telegrams from Catania report that the eruption of Mount Etna is increasing in violence and that many new crevices are opening in the sides of the mountain, which spout out great streams of lava, some of which are flowing rapidly in the direction of that city. Belpasso is all but overwhelmed, and many fugitives whose homes and properties have been destroyed or menaced are arriving in Catania. Religious processions are being organized to pray that the disaster may be averted. Four new craters are said to have opened and are pouring out lava, which is descending in streams and uniting to form a river 6 metres deep and 400 metres across. This formidable flood of molten rock is pressing onwards at a rate of at least a metre a minute.

1935: Pope to Warn of World War
VATICAN CITY — A solemn warning that another war would mean the destruction of civilization will be uttered by Pope Pius XI in a "Peace Encyclical" which he will address to the world on Low Sunday, April 28, when the present jubilee year closes, it was learned. This encyclical is being described as the most important document issued in the present Pontificate, which has been noted for many utterances of great importance. It will say that the time has come for the highest spiritual authority of the world to emphasize the duty of peace toward mankind and to declare that there are too many indications of a war in the future, which would be more disastrous than the last war and which would threaten the return of humanity to a state of barbarism.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairman

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

Deputy Publisher

Associate Publisher

Director of Operations

Director of Circulation

Director of Advertising Sales

Director of the Publication: Walter N. Thayer

Asia Headquarters: 24-24, Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618, Telex 61170

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Marchbanks, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262009

S.A. en capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Comptes Partiaux No. 01337

U.S. subscription: \$284 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

كلنا من الأصل

كلنا من الفضل

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1985

Page 7

EUROBONDS

New Eurodollar Calendar Down Sharply Last Week

By CARL GEWIRTZ

PARIS — The dollar fell from favor last week, shedding as much as 2 percent against major currencies; as a result, it lost its preeminent position in the Eurobond market's new-issue calendar. There were only six new Eurodollar issues launched last week, compared with 17 in other currencies — a sharp reversal from the dominant role the dollar played since 1981. In value terms, however, the dollar just edged to keep its lead position: the six issues totaled \$1.15 billion while the 17 others were equal to \$985 million.

While economists have grown hoarse warning that the dollar is a setback, and central bankers have thrown billions of dollars into the foreign-exchange market to stem its advance, the dollar was finally knocked down by a relatively unimportant accident.

Relatively unimportant because the 70 state-chartered savings and loan associations that were temporarily closed by the governor to a run had total assets of \$5.3 billion — hardly a not-bogging number.

But the lines of depositors trying to withdraw their money evoked a somber image of the bank failures during the Depression, an event set people would like to believe could never recur, and rekindled doubts about the viability of the banking system that faded when the Third World debt crisis exploded in mid-1982.

Some basic fears had been calmed by the swift official measures to reduce the danger of a financial catastrophe, but — as Ohio events demonstrated — concern about the banking system continues to lurk just beneath the surface.

Just as the foreign-exchange market was beginning to regain its nerve after the Ohio scare, it was hit again, this time by a stream of apparently conflicting data coming out of Washington. First came news of the "flash" estimate of first-quarter U.S. economic growth — the first of three official numbers on the total output of goods and services. In a few weeks, as more data becomes available, the flash figure will be revised and only later in the second quarter will a final number be set.

But the initial figure was a shocker — estimating the advance at 2.2 percent, half the pace set in the previous quarter and well below what most analysts had been projecting. The implication was that the U.S. economy was slowing down, and that the dollar, which had been weak for some time, was likely to be easing. That triggered some weakness for the dollar, but set off a rally in the New York market.

HAT, too, was short-lived. The next day, Washington, in reporting February's factory orders for durable goods, revised sharply higher the figures for January's orders to 2.2 percent from the 1.8 percent initially announced. That revision overshadowed February's decline of 0.2 percent — a figure analysts suspect will be revised upward — and fueled speculations that the "flash" GNP estimate paints an unduly pessimistic picture.

Some analysts, for example, believe the 11-percent decline in January's housing starts, also reported last week, had more to do with winter weather than a slowing economy. Likewise, the February orders report showed a record 29.6-percent rise in non-durable orders — not the stuff for an economic downturn.

As a result, the bond-market rally aborted as traders turned their attention to the pickup in the rate of inflation that the latest U.S. figures also showed. In addition, analysts fretted that the 2.04-percent rise in fourth-quarter corporate profits, also reported last week, would not provide companies with enough internally generated cash and would drive them to seek more outside credit — putting upward pressure on interest rates.

The immediate test for the New York credit market will be this week's Treasury sale of \$16.25 billion worth of four-, seven- and 10-year Treasury.

Amid all this uncertainty, the Eurobond market turned its attention to other currencies. The British pound was by far the favorite on the theory that interest rates higher than those available on Deutsche marks, European Currency Units or yen make the pound a better candidate for revaluation against the dollar — a theory borne out by developments last week. The

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes			
	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	% Chg.
Dow Jones	1,267.45	1,267.79	+0.03
S&P 500	149.26	147.00	+1.44
Nasdaq	284.08	282.19	+1.27
P 100	178.33	177.44	+0.50
P 500	179.84	178.53	+0.73
NYSE	102.65	102.45	+1.17
New York Stock Exchange			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Trade			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Options			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Futures			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Commodity			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Grain			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Oil			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Sugar			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Cotton			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Lumber			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Hides			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Wool			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Leather			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Rubber			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Tin			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Zinc			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Nickel			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Lead			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Silver			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Platinum			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Gold			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Palladium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Iridium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Rhodium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Osmium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Rhenium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Technetium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Vanadium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Niobium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Manganese			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Chromium			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Cobalt			
Vol.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Adv.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Decl.	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Net	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
High	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Low	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Open	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Close	1,380.16	1,333.76	+3.42
Chicago Board of Molybdenum			

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
FIXED RATE NOTES						
Compagnie des communications	\$300	2000	libor	100	99.80	Interest will be paid either monthly at 1/4 over 1-month Libor, or quarterly at 0.10% over 3-month Libor, or semiannually at 0.15% over 6-month Libor, or option of issue. Callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.25%. Denominations \$10,000. Payable May 7.
	\$300	2005	libor	100	99.65	Interest will be the lower of 100% of 1-month Libor, paid semiannually, or 6-month Libor plus 3/16%. Redeemable at par in 2000 and callable at par in 1986. Fees 0.25%. Denominations \$10,000. Payable May 23.
Manufacturers cover Trust	\$200	1997	libor	100	99.75	Interest pegged to 6-month bid rate for Eurodollars, set monthly. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%.
Al-Gobain	ECU 125	perp	1/4	100	99.25	Over 6-month Libor. Until 1992, there will be a maximum coupon equal to long-term ex-ante bid rates plus 1/16%. Callable at par in 1992. Fees 0.50%.
ED-COUPON						
South Wales	\$150	1990	11 1/4	100	97.60	Noncallable.
Kobe Financial Group	\$100	1990	11 1/4	100 1/4	97.75	Noncallable.
Id Bank	DM 300	1995	7 1/4	99 1/4	99.88	Noncallable.
Id Bank	DM 200	1990	7 1/4	99 1/4	99.63	Noncallable private placement.
Commonwealth Bank Australia	\$40	1992	11	100	—	Noncallable.
	\$50	1993	12 1/4	100	98	Callable at 101 in 1991.
Jonalds	\$40	1990	10 1/4	100	98	Noncallable.
Xerox Finance	\$40	1992	11	100	98	Callable at 100 1/4 in 1990.
House Forte	\$50	1990	11 1/4	100	97.63	Noncallable.
	ECU 150	1995	9 1/4	99 1/4	99	Noncallable. Purchase fund to produce a 8.43% average life.
sh Columbia	CS 125	1990	12	100	98.25	Noncallable.
adian National way	CS 100	1995	12 1/4	99 1/4	97.75	Callable at 101 in 1993.
ria	Y 30,000	1995	7	100 1/4	98.38	Noncallable.
Australia	Aus 40	1992	13 1/4	100 1/4	96.83	Noncallable.
A Finance	DK 200	1990	11 1/4	100	—	Noncallable.
reiksson	DK 250	1992	12 1/4	100	99.13	Noncallable.
ish Export Credit	DK 200	1990	11 1/4	100	—	Noncallable.
Zealand Forest Products	NZ\$ 20	1991	15 1/4	100	—	Redeemable at par in 1989.
LIBOR-LINKED						
on Aviation	\$40	2000	3	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 1,408.20 yen per share.
ronics Industry	\$100	2000	open	100	98.75	Semiannual coupon indicated at 3%. Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Terms to be set March 29.
da Motor	\$50	2000	3	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 1,734.30 yen per share.
iba Ceramics	\$50	2000	3	100	—	Semiannually. Callable at 104 in 1988. Convertible at 1,734.30 yen per share.
shannon	DM 60	1990	3 1/4	100	—	Each \$1,000 worth of bonds with 1 warrant exercisable into shares at 75% of the share price and 27.54 yen per share.

urodollar Calendar Down Sharply

(Continued from Page 7)

rose 8.2 percent against the dollar, compared with gains of 5.6 percent for the DM and Swiss franc 2.3 percent for the yen. The coupon on Danish kroner, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand dollar issues are higher than those offered on pound sterling, the economic fundamentals in those countries make a compelling case for revaluation.

Despite the much lower coupon on DM paper, Frankfurt reported a sharp increase in demand last week and an improvement in prices on secondary market.

A noteworthy development in the dollar sector last week was the loss of popularity of "mis-allocated" floating-rate notes, which investors with big — albeit short — margins due to the fact that coupons tied to the six-month interbank rate are set.

Last week, the historically wide bid-ask spread between the one-month rate and the six-month rate (at which institutional investors borrow to finance their purchases) and the six-month rate (at which the coupons are set) narrowed sharply — to 13/16 percent — from 1 1/4 points a week earlier — driving home the realization that the big profits to be made in such mismatching can easily disappear.

In addition, Japanese banks traditionally withdrew from the market as their March 31 fiscal year draws close were rumored to be out of the market after having been warned by their head offices to limit their portfolio of mismatched paper.

As a result, FRNs with fixed margins over the interbank rate were back in favor. The margin assures holders of a profit. In return, however, it is now the issuers who aim to pocket the benefits to be derived from playing the yield curve.

The easiest of the new formulas is the one on Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications. The French agency reserves the right to set the interest rate at the one-, three- or six-month London interbank offered rate — obviously whichever is the least expensive. As the prospect for investors to mismatch their funding is least when the coupon is tied to the one-month rate, the margin is the highest, 1/4-point, or 12.5 basis points, over Libor. This decreases to 10 basis points over the three-month rate and to 1/16-point over the six-month rate.

In fact, this option to select between three periods was a standard feature of traditional syndicated bank loans. The only difference was that the margin on the bank loans remained constant.

The formula obviously appealed to the market as the amount of the 15-year issue was increased to \$300 million from the \$250 million initially announced.

More complicated is the formula chosen by Enel, the Italian state electricity agency, on its \$300-million of 20-year notes (which investors can redeem after 15 years). It will set its coupon at either 103

percent of one-month Libor or 3/16-point over six-month Libor, whichever is the least expensive.

The 103 percent is a new twist — in effect a floating margin which narrows as interest rates fall and widens as they rise (with Libor at 9.27 percent, the coupon would be 9.27 percent and at 10 percent Libor the coupon would be 10.30 percent). The only problem with the formula, analysts complain, is that interest is always paid semi-annually.

As a result, the compound cost to investors funding their holdings with one-month borrowings increases at a faster clip than the floating margin as the coupon rises. The crossover occurs if one-month Libor hits 15 percent. At that point banks paying monthly interest on one-month funds would have lost 2 basis points by the time the semi-annual interest income was received.

In the ECU market, Saint-Gobain issued \$125 million of undated FRNs. The funds will be used to provide capital for subsidiaries of the nationalized company. Interest is set at 4-point over the interbank rate, but during the first seven years is limited to never being higher than 14-points more than the yield on long-term ECU bonds as calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The seven-year duration of this rate cap coincides with the period during which the bonds cannot be called. After seven years, if Saint-Gobain dislikes the rate it is paying, it can redeem the issue at no penalty to itself.

Interest Rates Rise After 3-Day Decline

By Michael Quint

NEW YORK — In an abrupt turnaround, U.S. interest rates rose Friday, after declining during the previous three days.

Rates for short- and long-term Treasury issues rose about 0.1-percentage point in the first few hours of trading, then fluctuated in a narrow range the rest of the day.

Six-month Treasury bills, for example, ended the day at 8.89 percent, up from 8.80 percent, with yields for notes and bonds rising by similar amounts.

Specialists in the Treasury market attributed much of the decline to a desire among government securities dealers to see interest rates at a higher level before they began bidding for \$16.25 billion of new notes and bonds scheduled for sale this week by the Treasury.

In the last few weeks, investor demand has been weak, convincing traders and other participants that higher yields are needed to attract buyers.

In advance of this week's Treasury auctions, the four-year notes to be sold Tuesday were offered on a when-issued basis at 11.37 percent, up from 11.26, while the seven-year notes to be sold Wednesday were offered at 11.84 percent, up from 11.72 percent. The 20-year Treasury bonds scheduled for sale Thursday were offered at 12.11 percent, up from 11.97.

Amid uncertainty about the interest-rate outlook and weak investor demand for issues due in more than two years, traders continued to focus on each new economic statistic, even though they acknowledge that any single number is not critical to the future of interest rates.

In trading Friday, the upward revision of January's durable goods data, to a gain of 3.2 percent from the previously announced 1.8-percent rise, was enough to overshadow the 0.2-percent dip in February.

Even though the monthly durable goods report was described by one trader as "a notoriously volatile, unpredictable and worthless number," the report was followed by a quick decline in prices and rise in short- and long-term interest rates.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending March 22, 1985

Option & price			Calls			Puts			Option & price			Calls			Puts			Option & price			Calls			Puts																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr</

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

[illegible]

Over-the-Counter

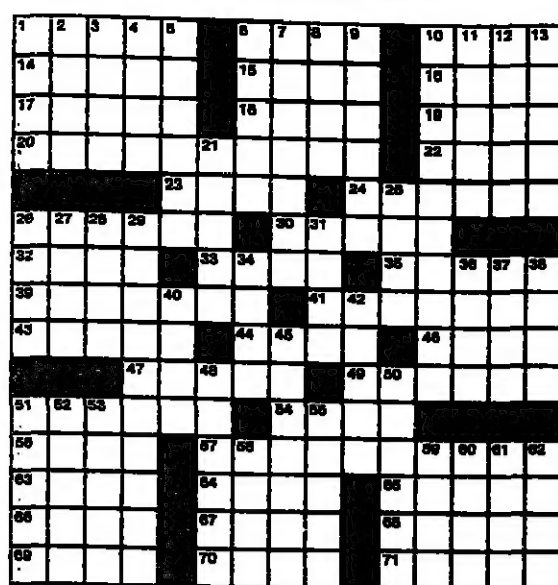
[illegible][illegible]

CND	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	British Sterling	SCR	Sudan Pound

(Continued on Page 11)

Sales in
100s High Low Last C

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



ACROSS

1 Easy fly ball
6 Tiff
10 Battle
14 Rub out
15 A first name in whodunits
16 Midler film, with "The"
17 Carl Lewis is one
18 "— creature was"
19 "Belvedere of Sicily"
20 Generous
22 German dam
23 Jerk-test joint
24 Escort
26 Docked, as hair
30 — magna, prelate's vestment
32 Heraldic band
33 Pout's kin
35 "What's in —"
39 Amble
41 Edwin Moses is one
43 Show contempt
44 Unsettled
46 Zest
47 Not so many
49 Until this time
51 Folly

DOWN

54 Pathological suffix
56 With, in Paris
57 Generous
63 Mechanical repetition
64 Adriatic wind
65 Musical-scale inventor
66 Moon crater
67 Catchall abbr.
68 Join
69 Grouse house
70 Spouse of a knight
71 Pitiless
1 Pisan's pear
2 Nuncupative
3 Covenant
4 Addict
5 Wig of yore
6 Sound judgment
7 Screen or shield
8 Choir voices
9 Spode item
10 Generous
11 Heavy-stroked script
12 Actor from Kansas City
13 "The — at the spring"
40 — bien
42 Free
43 Plan
45 Like a water shrew's feet
46 Orange and Indian
47 Rank below Viscount
48 Call forth
49 Grogginess
50 Cleavable rock
51 Smallest Greek letter
52 Peewee
53 Yugoslav hero
54 Original sin site
55 Sturdy boat

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHEN A PHONE RINGS, IT TICKLES THEIR FEET. THAT'S WHY THEY FLY AWAY.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOHLE
HINEW
LEVET
SLIRGY



WHAT HE DID AFTER PUTTING A LEAD SLUG IN THE SCALE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HURRY BRIBE GAMBOL THURSH

Friday's Answer: Those days were less hustle and more bustle.

WEATHER

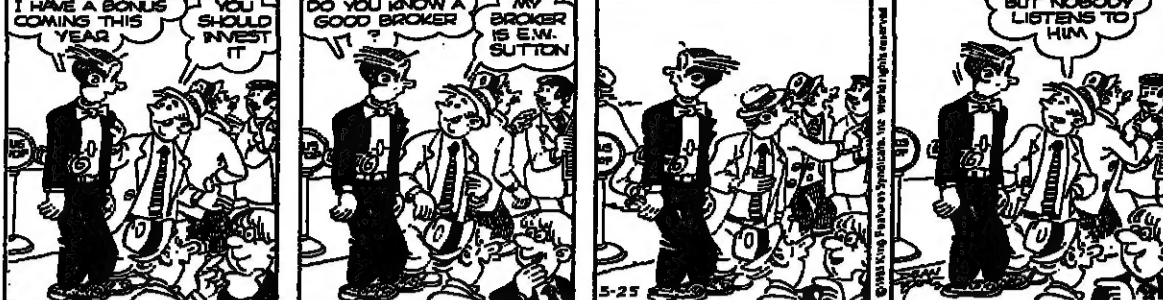
EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Albania	18	8	China	18	8
Andorra	18	8	India	18	8
Austria	18	8	Japan	18	8
Belgium	18	8	Korea	18	8
Denmark	18	8	Malaysia	18	8
France	18	8	Philippines	18	8
Germany	18	8	Singapore	18	8
Greece	18	8	Taiwan	18	8
Ireland	18	8	Thailand	18	8
Italy	18	8	Vietnam	18	8
Netherlands	18	8			
Norway	18	8			
Portugal	18	8			
Spain	18	8			
Sweden	18	8			
Switzerland	18	8			
United Kingdom	18	8			
USA	18	8			
Canada	18	8			
Mexico	18	8			
South America	18	8			
Caribbean	18	8			
Africa	18	8			
Europe	18	8			
Asia	18	8			
Australia	18	8			
Oceania	18	8			

MONDAY'S FORECAST: CHICAGO: Cloudy. Temp. 10-15. (10-15).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15. (10-15).
LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15. (10-15).
HONOLULU: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15. (10-15).
SAO PAULO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15. (10-15).
TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15. (10-15).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



The Hialeah Solution

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

HIALEAH, Fla. — It used to be that when you went to Miami for the winter, friends asked you to bring back a crate of grapefruit and a set of Mickey Mouse ears. Now they kidnap you for a submachine gun and a kilo of cocaine. To those who do not live here, Miami no longer conjures images of sunshine and citrus, but a "Miami Vice" world of street gangs, South American intrigue and urban unrest.

The picture is as false as most stereotypes, but as tourism promoters know all too well, it's a tough one to dispel. Even suburbanites here talk fearfully about Miami's mean streets.

This perception, as much as anything else, is the reason only about 10,000 people are going to the races at Hialeah Park every day, about half as many as a generation ago, and why track officials have a bleak forecast for the continued operation of the country's prettiest track, Gulfstream Park, in the more placid northern suburbs, has won the more desirable January and February dates because it does better business. Hialeah now runs its 50 days in March and April.

The city of Hialeah is a small rectangle within Miami, and it reflects the changing character of the larger city. The signs are bilingual, many of the houses are one-story brick dwellings painted pink or green, and it's easier to find Cuban than American coffee.

Residents know the track is a key to their livelihood, and the city of Hialeah has been undergoing a concerted renovation effort to make the town more appealing. It has worked, as those who take the time to look at the city can see, but it has been lost on the bulk of potential customers. To them, the track is in "the bad part of town."

The track has two hopes for improving business — one aimed at softening that reaction and the other

USOC Body Seeks Drug Tests at All Major Events

By Michael Goodwin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. Olympic officials, concerned by reports of drugs being increasingly used in sports, want to test U.S. athletes at every major competition this summer and to continue the testing until the 1988 Games.

Under a plan now being prepared, an athlete found to have used a drug banned by the International Olympic Committee would be suspended from competition for one year following the first offense.

A second offense would bring a four-year suspension, preventing the athlete from competing in the next Olympics. The banned drugs, which have about 80 generic names and hundreds of brand and street names, include narcotics, stimulants and anabolic steroids. Some, such as cocaine, are not permitted in any amount; others, such as caffeine, are permitted in certain amounts.

"Wherever the athletes compete, they'll be tapped on the shoulder and told it's time for the urine sample," said Kenneth Clark, director of sports medicine for the U.S. Olympic Committee. He said that as many as 1,500 tests could be conducted a year, with all athletes required to be tested at least once, depending on the extent of the thoroughness required, would be borne by the Olympic committee.

Dr. Robert Voy, chief medical officer for the organization, said it is proposed to test the top three finishers in most events, with other athletes selected at random for testing. "We have to have a method of detection that guarantees that the athletes are competing to the best of their ability, not to the best that chemistry can buy," Voy said.

The plan still requires approval by the organization's executive committee as well as by the governing bodies of the various sports.

This would be the first time tests carrying penalties have been conducted in non-Olympic years and in events not directly tied to the Olympics. It would be an expanded version of a testing program started in 1983 after tests at the Pan American Games in Caracas showed some athletes were using banned drugs. A U.S. weight lifter, Jeff Michels, was disqualified after an unacceptably high level of testosterone was found. At least a dozen other U.S. athletes left Caracas before being tested.

Subsequently, U.S. Olympic officials began testing for drugs on an "informal" basis, with no punitive action taken against athletes who tested positive. At the national trials, where U.S. teams for the Olympics were picked, penalties were levied if the drugs were found and 36 athletes were barred from the teams. Tests also were conducted during the Olympics at Los Angeles and 11 athletes, none from the U.S., were disqualified by the International Olympic Committee.

The new plan is being developed by such officials as Clark, Voy and Irving Darrin, a New York physician who is chairman of the USOC sports medicine council. The plan is to be submitted to the council in April, then to the USOC executive committee. Approval by both is certain, the officials said, though details remain to be worked out.

Approval by the nearly 40 organizations that act as governing bodies of the sports that make up the Olympics could require negotiations about the process and penalties, officials said. Those organizations generally have jurisdiction over the athletes, except during a handful of events such as the Pan American Games and the Olympics, which fall under international jurisdiction.

The U.S. Olympic officials expect to get approval from the national governing bodies for several reasons. For one, officials note, they could bar an uncooperative group's participation in the Olympics.

Representatives from two governing organizations have offered support for the plan.

"I think it's terrific," said Dave Prouty, executive director of the American Cycling Federation. "Philosophically, it meshes perfectly with what we want to accomplish."

Ollan Cassell, executive director of The Athletics Congress, the governing body for track and field, said through a spokesman: "We're willing to work with the USOC on all drug programs."

Generally, the tests would begin by dividing each urine sample into two containers, one marked "A" and one marked "B." Both would be sealed and sent to a laboratory at the University of California-Los Angeles, the only one in the United States and one of the few in the world equipped to screen urine for so many drugs and chemicals, officials said. The UCLA lab was used at last summer's Games.

If the first sample tests negative, the athlete would be cleared. If it tests positive, the "B" sample would be used in an appeal and the athlete would be permitted to be present during the tests.

If the results again are positive, the penalty would be levied. If the "B" results are negative, the initial results would be discarded and the "B" results considered conclusive. Thus, both samples would have to test positive for the athlete to be found guilty.

Flyers Extend Streak to 10

Los Angeles Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Dave Poulin scored two goals Saturday for the Philadelphia Flyers beat the fading New Jersey Devils, 5-3, to extend their winning streak to a club-record-tying 10th game.

Poulin's first goal made the score 3-3 in the third period. After Ron Sutter broke the tie with 2:20 left, Poulin put a shot into an empty net in the final minute.

The streak, which began March 5, has virtually assured the Flyers a division title and given them a chance to finish with the National Hockey League's best overall record. With 101 points, they trail Edmonton by one for overall honors; in the Patrick Division, they lead the Washington Capitals by eight points with seven games left.

Elsewhere it was Hartford's Boston 2, Winnipeg 4; Vancouver 4; St. Louis 4; Minnesota 2 and Calgary 4; Los Angeles 3; On Friday it was Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 1; Detroit 5, the New York Rangers 3; Washington 3, Montreal 1; Toronto 3, Edmonton 3 and Chicago 3, Calgary 1.

When the Flyers began their streak, longest in the league this season, they trailed the Capitals by four points and the Oilers by 12. Three games later, the Flyers lost their best scorer, Tim Kerr, with 51 goals, going down with a knee injury. The Caps and Oilers slumped.

The Devils, losers of seven straight, have also lost about all hope of making the playoffs. The New York Rangers have a seven-point lead for the Patrick Division's last playoff spot.

BOOKS

PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE

By Jean Lacouture. Translated by George Holoch. 486 pp. \$34.50.
Holmes and Meier, 30 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Theodore Zeldin

"HOW to make enemies and still be loved," that could be the subtitle of this biography of the most charismatic of modern French politicians after Charles de Gaulle. No one speaks of Georges Pompidou or Francois Mitterrand in the tones of almost religious awe that are still used of Pierre Mendes-France.

The reason is not that he was a financial whiz-kid. When he was still only 31, in 1938, he was chosen to virtually run the country's economy. In 1943 de Gaulle appointed him his minister of finance. But it was not because he performed economic miracles that he had his extraordinary reputation. It was the sort of man he was.

He was a religious phenomenon, more than a politician. He was not impressive to look at, short, pale, an eternal five-o'clock shadow. He was not particularly charming, except to his close friends: even with them he could be harsh and obstinate, lose his temper, drive his audience to distraction with his relentless arguments: "I shall never again," said de Gaulle after one meeting with him, "allow anyone to speak to me for three hours about economics."

His passionate conviction that he was right was combined with an instinct for unpopular causes that he sensed the public secretly approved but dared not adopt. Mendes-France had courage to the point of being willing to be a martyr. His program was austerity, honesty, refusal to compromise, the union of politics and morals. This is not usually the way to political office, but it can be to a certain kind of power over public opinion. There was never a Mendesian party, and he was never truly at home in any of the parties he supported. His legacy is "Mendesianism," which remains a nostalgic dream for many French people, the vision of a utopia in which reason triumphs over passion.

The contrast with Mitterrand is striking. Mendes-France recognized that he himself did not possess the lobbying skills a conventionally successful politician requires. In 1954 he brought Mitterrand into his government for the express purpose of remedying that weak-

ness: when it comes to parliamentary management, he said, Mitterrand is "like a pianist at a keyboard: he knows everybody and everything."

Mendes-France was widely regarded as de Gaulle's natural successor. But it was Mitterrand who stepped smartly in to declare himself candidate for the presidency, and to point out that Mendes-France was, for all his qualities, that Mendes-France was, for all his qualities, impossible, because he had offended too many pressure groups. Mendes-France (like de Gaulle) wanted to be drafted by the force of public opinion, recognized as inevitable: he was perhaps even more intransigent than de Gaulle: he was the doctor who offered France the most bitter-tasting pill, and who insisted that was the most powerful medicine. As one of his colleagues said, Mendes-France was very intelligent, but he lacked common sense. So he was, in all, prime minister for less than eight months, called to office in desperation to do the impossible, to carry out the inevitable unpopular amputations, and then quickly got rid of.

The politicians feared him as a potential providential man, to whom France might entrust its destinies. But he won a rare kind of admiration outside the narrow circles of parliament, a deep devotion, that gives him still a special place in the country's memory. He is one of the great noble failures, like the harakiri heroes the Japanese like to admire, too brave, with ideals too lofty for ordinary people to emulate.

I met Mendes-France only once. It was deeply moving. There was an unfathomable well of sadness in him. The way he married pessimism with idealism was one of his great attractions. He was unprotected by the normal thick politician's skin: one could almost see the bones through the mantle of loneliness and disappointment he wore; he radiated a strange combination of modesty and strength.

In only one way can he be said to be a prophet before his time. He drank milk and wine. How could such a politician hope to succeed in the land of burgundy and bordeaux? He would have a better chance today. The latest statistics say that only a minority of French people still regularly drink wine with their meals (46 percent). Twenty-two percent are now teetotalers.

The publication of this highly intelligent, well-informed book is also a sign of changing times. The French have never gone in much for biography in the past. Jean Lacouture is an exception. He has not, it is true, written a biography in the anglo-saxon style: he quotes from speeches rather than from correspondence, he is interested in public events, not private life (with only a few sentences, for example, about Mendes-France's two wives: he does not give their views of the man). But he has the advantage, as a top journalist, of having followed Mendes-France's career over many years, sympathetically and perceptively; he knows how to make the reader share in the tension and identify with the tragic elements of the drama. At times, this book reads almost like a thriller, even though we know, almost from the beginning, that the victim is doomed by his exceptional qualities, and we watch horrified as he accumulates different kinds of rope to tie around his own neck.

Theodore Zeldin, author of "France, 1848-1945" in the Oxford History of Modern Europe series, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North-South reached the normal six-heart contract, which one would expect to succeed. When West leads a club, South should expect a singleton and reject the finesse. By taking the ace and drawing trumps, his slam is safe.

However, the bidding began with a splinter response: three spades showed a good heart fit, slam interest and at most one spade. The defenders are most unlikely to want a lead of the spitzer suit, so East-West had the following agreement: A double of a splinter asks for a

lead of the suit ranking above the splinter suit.

East was therefore able to double three spades to request a club lead. So when six hearts was duly reached, everyone at the table knew that West would lead.

South now had to decide whether West had led a singleton or from three cards. Had East doubled with king-jack doubleton? Or with a void? The latter seemed slightly more likely, so South finessed and went down to defeat when East won with the king and returned the jack for his partner to ruff.

It was the double that tipped the scale: In the absence of a

lead-directing indication from East, South would not have misread the club situation.

NORTH			
♠	A784		
♥	A75		
♦	Q8875		
♣			
EAST			
♠	K7874		
♥	Q85		
♦	Q843		
♣	K7		
SOUTH (D)			
♠	AQ3		
♥	Q872		
♦	K843		
♣			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥.

West led the club three.

SPORTS

Georgetown, Memphis St. in NCAA Semis

YORK — Georgetown and Memphis advanced to the final four of the NCAA basketball tournament. Georgetown, Rhode Island, Georgetown's 7-foot (2.13-meter) all-American, was on the bench for most of the game. But sophomore Reggie Williams, a four clutch free throws and the defending regions held on for a 60-54 victory over ranked Georgia Tech. That gave the East Regional title and their third to the final four in four years. The Hoyas' 16th straight victory kept them on to become the first team to repeat as national champion since UCLA in 1972-73. They will meet the winner of Sunday's West regional final between St. John's and North Carolina State.

The Midwest final, in Dallas, Memphis guard Andre Turner scored four points in 23 seconds and all-American Keith Lee scored 23 points as the Tigers upset Oklahoma, 61-55, in the semifinals. Memphis will meet the winner of Sunday's Southeast Regional final between North Carolina and Villanova.

Friday night, North Carolina beat Auburn, 66-60; Villanova held off Maryland, 46-43; North Carolina beat Kentucky, 86-70, and North Carolina State beat Alabama, 61-55.

Georgetown's three other games so far during the tournament. He was called for his first foul in the contest and sat down with a fourth foul with 11:48 left in the second half. He came back with four minutes to play and a basket and four free throws in the final 90 seconds. Turner made free throws and then sank two free throws with 23 seconds to go.

Georgetown survived because of the poor play of Georgia Tech guard Mark Price, who was a 49 percent shooter during the season made only three of 16 shots Saturday.

Wing, who sat out 12 minutes of the second half, still led the Hoyas with 14 points. Williams and Bill Martin each had 12. In Georgia Tech's 7-foot John Salley scored in the second half and led his team with 15. He and Bruce Dalsynpe each had 13.

Georgia Tech battled to the wire, but Ralph

Dalton, subbing for Ewing, and fellow reserve Horace Broadnax scored nine points as Georgetown advanced to a 51-46 lead in the bruising game.

"I knew they had it under control," Ewing said. "I knew Ralph could do it." With the Hoyas ahead, 56-54, Dalton made two free throws to ensure victory.

Georgia Tech's coach, Bobby Cremins, shook his head in dismay when he saw Price's statistics. "It's too bad Mark Price had a tough shooting day," he said. "We would not be here without Mark Price."

Memphis State held Oklahoma — at 90.8 points a game, the highest scoring major college team — to its lowest total of the season. The Sooners had one last chance after Turner missed a free throw with eight seconds to play, but Anthony Bowie's 24-foot shot at the buzzer hit the back of the rim and bounced away.

Turner, who twice during the tournament won games for the Tigers with last-second shots, made two free throws with 23 seconds left to put his team ahead by four points. But with 14 seconds to go, Oklahoma's Darryl Kennedy scored to get the Sooners within a basket.

Turner, a 5-10 junior, then tried to stall away the final moments. While trying to reverse direction, he lost the ball bounce high and appeared to carry it. The Oklahoma bench screamed for a violation to be called, but no whistle was blown. Instead, a foul was called with 10 seconds to play, sending Turner to the line.

Oklahoma was led by Darryl Kennedy's 16 points. Wayne Tisdale, an all-American, got only 11 (he managed only 10 shots and was closely guarded by three players most of the contest).

In Friday night's first West Regional semifinal, in Denver, the 5-7 Anthony Webb scored 14 points and a reserve forward, Bennie Bolton, sank two insurance free throws with 33 seconds left to help North Carolina State beat Alabama, 61-55.

In the nightcap, Chris Mullin racked up 30 points as St. John's pulled away from Kentucky. Moments after the game, Joe B. Hall announced his retirement after 13 seasons as Kentucky's coach. Hall leaves with a 297-100 record; his Kentucky team won the national title in 1978.

In the Southeast Regional, in Birmingham, Alabama, Ed Pinckney scored seven points during an 11-0 start of the second half that carried Villanova to victory over Maryland.

In the second game, Kenny Smith scored seven of his 22 points as North Carolina built a 15-point first-half lead and Joe Wolf got eight down the stretch to help stave off Auburn.

St. John's battled back from a seven-point deficit midway through the first half, then consistently got second and third shots in the second half even though its 7-footer, Bill Wennington, was in foul trouble.

Willie Glass had three baskets off rebounds as the Redmen moved from a 39-38 halftime edge to a 57-51 lead with 11 minutes to play. Mullin scored on a feed from Glass and Mark Jackson sank two free throws as St. John's padded its margin to eight points with two minutes left.

North Carolina saw Auburn rally in the second half and five times down the stretch. Three points, but the Tigers were not able to get closer until Carey Holland's lay-up with 18 seconds left made it 58-56.

Holland was fouled on the play and missed the free throw. Chuck Person grabbed the rebound for Auburn but was called for walking when he fell to the floor.

Webb and Lorenzo Charles each scored 14 points and Bolton made two insurance free throws as North Carolina State beat Alabama, 61-55.

With 33 seconds left, Alabama trailed by 55-53 and the Wolfpack missed a chance to increase its lead when Webb missed the first of his one-and-one free throws. But Bolton, who finished with 11 points, was immediately fouled and made both shots for a 57-53 lead. Seconds later, Webb made two free throws.

Villanova trailed Maryland by 20-19 at halftime, but held the Terrapins scoreless the first 7:10 of the second half. Harold Pressley scored the go-ahead basket one minute into that half and, after Dwight Wilbur made two free throws 90 seconds later, Pinckney scored the next seven points as Villanova surged to a 30-20 advantage.

Villanova's 11-0 start at the beginning of the half completed a 15-0 streak that included the last two baskets of the first half, when Maryland was held scoreless for the final 2:10.

Pinckney led the Wildcats with 16 points and Dwayne McClain got 14, while Maryland's Adrian Branch led all scorers with 21. But Pinckney held Len Bias, the Atlantic Coast Conference's player of the year and a second-team all-American, to a season-low eight points and five rebounds.

Girardelli and Hess Win Season-Ending Slaloms

HEAVENLY VALLEY, California — Overall champion Marc Girardelli capped a brilliant season here Saturday by winning a record-tying seventh World Cup slalom ski race by almost two seconds.

On Friday, two-time former overall cup champion Erika Hess, suffering through something of a

down year, finished with a bang by winning the final slalom race of the season and capturing the cup slalom title.

"Now I have my old feeling again," said the winner of 26 races in the last 4½ years but only two this season. The Swiss ace broke through Tuesday by winning a slalom at Park City, Utah, setting the stage for her title-winning victory here.

Girardelli, a 21-year-old Austrian native who has skied for Luxembourg since he was 13, had the fastest times in both of Saturday's heats to post an aggregate of 1 minute, 48.66 seconds.

A distant runner-up was Liechtenstein's Paul Frommelt, with an aggregate of 1:50.40. Frommelt had trailed Girardelli by only 21 seconds after the morning competition, but withered under Girardelli's second run, which was .73 seconds better than any other racer.

But Frommelt's 20 points for finishing second boosted him to 80 for the season and into second place behind Girardelli on the slalom chart. Ingemar Stenmark, third after the first run, fell a few gates into the afternoon leg run and dropped to third in the slalom standings with 78 points. It was the end of a frustrating campaign for the 29-year-old Swede,

the cup career leader with 79 victories, but none this year.

Third place went to Austrian Robert Zoller, whose fine second run of 54.81 allowed him to slip past teammate Klaus Heidegger by .04 seconds. Zoller had a total time of 1:50.74. Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, the 1984 overall champion and runner-up to Girardelli this season, rallied gamely from eighth place to finish fifth in 1:51.11.

Girardelli was brilliant in winning his seventh slalom of the campaign, tying the single-season mark set by Stenmark in 1977. With Frommelt waiting below, Girardelli barreled down the East Bowl course in 54.08 seconds — 1.53 seconds faster than Frommelt.

In the season-ender, Girardelli simply went for it. "If I lead the first run, I must attack full in the second," Girardelli said. "And if I don't lead, I also have to attack."

"In slalom I am really faster than anybody else," he added. "If I make mistakes, I understand why I did not win. If I make no mistakes, I am sad about myself because I know I should be able to ski faster."

It was Girardelli's 11th triumph (he also won four giant slaloms in capturing the title in that discipline), placing him third all-time in season victories. Only

Stenmark, with 13 in 1979, and Frenchman Jean-Claude Killy, with 12 in 1967, won more races in a season.

Girardelli wound up the season with 262 overall points, including a maximum 125 in slalom and 120 in giant slalom. Zurbriggen, who missed several races because of a midseason knee injury, gained 11 points to finish at 244.

In Friday's race, Hess posted the fastest second-run time to capture her 17th career slalom victory and fourth slalom title (she topped that discipline in 1981, 1982 and 1983). Having been fastest in the morning run, Hess had to start last in the field of 30 in the afternoon. She turned in a time of 44.35 seconds for an aggregate 1:29.86.

The victory boosted Hess's slalom points for the season to 100, seven more than runner-up American Tami McKinney, who finished fifth Friday.

Second in the race was Perrine Pellet of France, who was timed in 1:30.10; Pellet finished third in the slalom standings with 89 points. Taking third in the final slalom of the season was Malgorzata Tialka of Poland in 1:30.36. Brigitte Gaudin of Switzerland was fourth in 1:31.10 and McKinney, rallying from eighth place after the morning competition, was fifth in 1:31.41.

Hess took control with a first run of 45.52 — .03 seconds faster than Italy's Maria Rosa Quario (who started the day ranked third on the slalom charts) and 94 ahead of McKinney.

The American, winner of the slalom title in 1984, held the lead after racing 23d in the field, but was knocked down in turn by Gaudin, Tialka and Pellet. Quario took herself out of contention by falling early in her run.



Marc Girardelli: 'I am really faster than anybody else.'

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	27	14	.659
Phoenix	27	14	.659
San Antonio	26	15	.634
Utah	26	15	.634
Los Angeles	25	16	.610
Portland	25	16	.610
Golden State	24	17	.588
San Diego	24	17	.588
Memphis	23	18	.562
Chicago	23	18	.562
Indiana	22	19	.538
Philadelphia	22	19	.538
Washington	21	20	.512
New York	21	20	.512
Charlotte	20	21	.484
Atlanta	20	21	.484
Los Angeles	19	22	.459
Portland	19	22	.459
Golden State	18	23	.438
San Diego	18	23	.438
Memphis	17	24	.413
Chicago	17	24	.413
Indiana	16	25	.389
Philadelphia	16	25	.389
Washington	15	26	.363
New York	15	26	.363
Charlotte	14	27	.338
Atlanta	14	27	.338
Los Angeles	13	28	.313
Portland	13	28	.313
Golden State	12	29	.288
San Diego	12	29	.288
Memphis	11	30	.263
Chicago	11	30	.263
Indiana	10	31	.238
Philadelphia	10	31	.238
Washington	9	32	.213
New York	9	32	.213
Charlotte	8	33	.188
Atlanta	8	33	.188
Los Angeles	7	34	.163
Portland	7	34	.163
Golden State	6	35	.138
San Diego	6	35	.138
Memphis	5	36	.113
Chicago	5	36	.113
Indiana	4	37	.088
Philadelphia	4	37	.088
Washington	3	38	.063
New York	3	38	.063
Charlotte	2	39	.038
Atlanta	2	39	.038
Los Angeles	1	40	.013
Portland	1	40	.013
Golden State	0	41	.000
San Diego	0	41	.000

NCAA Tournament

EAST REGIONAL			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Georgetown	27	14	.659
Memphis	27	14	.659
San Antonio	26	15	.634
Utah	26	15	.634
Los Angeles	25	16	.610
Portland	25	16	.610
Golden State	24	17	.588
San Diego	24	17	.588
Memphis	23	18	.562
Chicago	23	18	.562
Indiana	22	19	.538
Philadelphia	22	19	.538
Washington	21	20	.512
New York	21	20	.512
Charlotte	20	21	.484
Atlanta	20	21	.484
Los Angeles	19	22	.459
Portland	19	22	.459
Golden State	18	23	.438
San Diego	18	23	.438
Memphis	17	24	.413
Chicago	17	24	.413
Indiana	16	25	.389
Philadelphia	16	25	.389
Washington	15	26	.363
New York	15	26	.363
Charlotte	14	27	.338
Atlanta	14	27	.338
Los Angeles	13	28	.313
Portland	13	28	.313
Golden State	12	29	.288
San Diego	12	29	.288
Memphis	11	30	.263
Chicago	11	30	.263
Indiana	10	31	.238
Philadelphia	10	31	.238
Washington	9	32	.213
New York	9	32	.213
Charlotte	8	33	.188
Atlanta	8	33	.188
Los Angeles	7	34	.163
Portland	7	34	.163
Golden State	6	35	.138
San Diego	6	35	.138
Memphis	5	36	.113
Chicago	5	36	.113
Indiana	4	37	.088
Philadelphia	4	37	.088
Washington	3	38	.063
New York	3	38	.063
Charlotte	2	39	.038
Atlanta	2	39	.038
Los Angeles	1	40	.013
Portland	1	40	.013
Golden State	0	41	.000
San Diego	0	41	.000

Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Team	W	L	D	Pts
Manchester United	10	1	1	21
Liverpool	9	2	1	19
Sheff Wed	8	3	1	17
Nottingham Forest	7	4	1	15
Sheff Utd	7	4	1	15
Derby County	6	5	1	13
Leeds United	6	5	1	13
Sheff B	5	6	1	11
QPR	5	6	1	11
Millwall	4	7	1	9
Sheff F	4	7	1	9
Wolves	4	7	1	9
Blackburn	3	8	1	7
Cardiff	3	8	1	7
Sheff P	3	8	1	7
Coventry	3	8	1	7
Sheff A	3	8	1	7
Sheff T	3	8	1	7
Sheff C	3	8	1	7
Sheff D	3	8	1	7
Sheff E	3	8	1	7
Sheff F	3	8	1	7
Sheff G	3	8	1	7
Sheff H	3	8	1	7
Sheff I	3	8	1	7
Sheff J	3	8	1	7
Sheff K	3	8	1	7
Sheff L	3	8	1	7
Sheff M	3	8	1	7
Sheff N	3	8	1	7
Sheff O	3	8	1	7
Sheff P	3	8	1	7
Sheff Q	3	8	1	7
Sheff R	3	8	1	7
Sheff S	3	8	1	7
Sheff T	3	8	1	7
Sheff U	3	8	1	7
Sheff V	3	8	1	7
Sheff W	3	8	1	7
Sheff X	3	8	1	7
Sheff Y	3	8	1	7
Sheff Z	3	8	1	7

Football

USFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
San Francisco	10	1	.909
Los Angeles	9	2	.818
San Diego	8	3	.727
San Jose	7	4	.636
San Antonio	6	5	.545
San Carlos	5	6	.455
San Francisco	4	7	.364
San Jose	3	8	.273
San Diego	2	9	.182
San Antonio	1	10	.091
San Carlos	0	11	.000

Transition

BASEBALL

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

CHICAGO — Stunned offensive

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1 minute, 29.86

2. Perrine Pellet, France, 1:30.10

3. Malgorzata Tialka, Poland, 1:30.36

4. Brigitte Gaudin, Switzerland, 1:31.10

5. Tami McKinney, U.S., 1:31.41

6. Anni Kronbichler, Austria, 1:31.48

7. Paola Mognetti, Italy, 1:31.58

8. Brigitte Gaudin, Switzerland, 1:31.58

9. Vanni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:31.59

10. Corinne Rasseville, Sweden, 1:32.07

11. Eva Twardowska, U.S., 1:32.08

12. Corinne Rasseville, Sweden, 1:32.07

13. Eva Twardowska, U.S., 1:32.08

14. Corinne Rasseville, Sweden, 1:32.07

15. Eva Twardowska, U.S., 1:32.08

16. Corinne Rasseville, Sweden, 1:32.07

17. Eva Twardowska, U.S., 1:32.08

18. Corinne Rasseville, Sweden, 1:32.07

19. Eva Twardowska, U.S., 1:32.08

20. Corinne Rasseville, Sweden, 1:32.07

21. Eva Twardowska, U.S., 1:32.08

22. Corinne Rasseville, Sweden, 1:32.07

